MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

The French Embassy's military attache was shot dead in the embassy parking lot 18 September, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. A Syrian "responsible source" cited by SANA expressed Syria's "extreme pain and anger" at the killing, adding that Syria denounces the continuation of such acts against the French at a time when France is adopting "balanced" stands on the Middle East conflict and "positive" stands on the situation in Lebanon.

As for the terrorist attacks in Paris, the "Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" issued a statement promising more attacks in France and threatening violence against Italy and the United States, according to the Voice of Lebanon. In Tripoli, Robert and Maurice Ibrahim 'Abdallah told journalists that they have nothing to do with the bombings in Paris and that they have not left Lebanon for 2 years, Beirut radio noted. The two brothers, who are sought by French police in connection with the attacks, offered to place themselves at the disposal of Lebanese and French judicial authorities.

In the south, residents staged a "mammoth" demonstration in Tyre in response to the Amal movement's appeal for support for UNIFIL, Voice of National Resistance radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery and naval forces sunk two Iraqi patrol boats in the northern part of the Gulf east of Umm Qasr, IRNA reported, adding that the vessels were trying to reach the Al-Bakr offshore platform. In a related statement reported by the agency, the commander of the Iranian Navy claimed that the Iraqi Navy has been "annihilated" in the Gulf and that the small Iraqi vessels based in Umm Qasr are unable to go out through the Khawr 'Abdallah channel.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged the loss of an Iraqi plane north of Khark Island 17 September, and IRNA noted that the downed plane was a Mirage F-1.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni received Revolution Guards Corps officials and gave them "necessary guidelines," according to IRNA.

Arrest of Iranians in Turkey

The Ankara Security Court has indicted three Iranians for "founding a criminal organization and being members of an armed band," the court prosecutor disclosed in a statement reported by ANATOLIA. The Turkish agency noted that the Iranians were arrested at Ankara Airport 13 September when they were caught in possession of a case containing an explosives detonator.

West Bank-Jordan

The Israeli authorities have permitted a Jordanian bank to open in Nabulus for the first time since 1967 and branches may open in other West Bank locations in the future, Jerusalem radio reported. In Jordan, Planning Minister Tahir Kan'an stated that the reopening of Jordanian commercial banks in the West Bank is linked with Jordan's plans to implement development projects in the occupied Arab territories, the *Jordan Times* noted. Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i welcomed the initiative in a press statement reported by the paper, asserting that Israel permitted the Jordanian bank to reopen in response to U.S. pressure. Al-Rifa'i also commented on the results of the Alexandria summit, stating that the nature of the "preparatory committee" announced by the Israeli and Egyptian leaders "is still a puzzle to us." He dismissed any idea of a tripartite Jordanian-Egyptian-Israeli preparatory committee, stressing that Jordan will "under no circumstances" participate in such a committee.

Libya

Tripoli radio broadcast Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech at the Islamic Call Society conference in Tripoli in which the Libyan leader called for Muslim volunteers from all over the world to help defend Libya against the "crusading Zionist aggression." He maintained that the U.S. State Department will always belong to "Jews and Zionists," adding that Muslims must alert U.S. public opinion to the seriousness of this "very dangerous issue." Al-Qadhdhafi also denounced sectarian divisions within Islam as "heresies" which have become "a worm that is devouring Islam's bone and body." He deplored the Muslim Brotherhood's bombing campaign in Syria and its role in Sudan, stressing that Muslim groups should direct violence against "the crusaders" and Zionism, not against other Muslims. On the Iran-Iraq war, Al-Qadhdhafi urged the conference to launch an appeal for an end to the "war of the cities," which he described as "cowardly" and alien to Muslim ethics.

Sudan

Sudan Airways resumed flights to Juba 16 September, according to a Khartoum Airport source cited by SUNA. Juba Airport was closed in August after the SPLA shot down an airliner. Meanwhile, the SPLA's clandestine radio announced that "two unidentified aircraft not belonging to the Sudan Air Force" bombed an SPLA-held position 12 September, destroying Jonglei Canal equipment that was captured by the SPLA last March.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PFLP Denies Connection with French Explosions

JN170936 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The PFLP, led by George Habash, has categorically denied any connection with the recent terrorist explosions in France. In a statement distributed in the Syrian capital yesterday evening, the PFLP stressed that the reports carried by some French news media citing French security sources about the PFLP extending logistical aid to terrorist squads for the purpose of carrying out their operations are groundless, and that the PFLP denounces terrorist acts against innocent people in France as well as any other country.

'Arafat Receives Urgent Mubarak Message

JN160739 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has sent an urgent message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reaffirming the need to attain PLO recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338.

The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported today that the Egyptian president requested, in a message sent with a high level envoy, that the PLO recognize UN resolutions, reactivate the Amman agreement, and restore coordination with Jordan since this is the way to ensure PLO participation within a Jordanian delegation in the international peace conference.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper said that Mubarak pointed out in his message that the PLO can withdraw its recognition of the two UN resolutions in case the Israeli side fails to demonstrate flexibility. The Egyptian president also asked him not to pay attention to the Israeli statements since they are designed "to create a rift among the concerned Arab sides."

PNC Chairman Interviewed in IL GIORNALE NUOVO

AU161246 Rome ANSA in English 1240 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, September 16 — The fears that the Middle East crisis would degenerate into a general war led the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to change its policies and seek an internationally sponsored negotiated settlement, according to Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestine National Council, in an interview in today's edition of the Milan daily *Il Giornale Nuovo.*

"But Israel does not want to change its attitude," the eighty year-old shaykh added, underlining that "We are determined to continue the political struggle, but without forgetting, that there always remains the alternative of armed resistance."

According to the Milan daily, the decision by PLO leader Yassir 'Arafat to reconvene the Palestinian parliament by the end of this year, the first time the 400-member body has met since November 1984, "could be a sign of something new, of a re-found unity within the PLO".

The last session of the Palestinian parliament was called by 'Arafat in order to verify his position following the split in the PLO which gave birth to the "National Salvation Front," now based in Damascus.

The question still remains, however, where the parliament is to meet. The last meeting was held in Amman, but since then there has been a split between Jordan and the PLO leadership. But, for Shaykh Sa'ih, the federation pact with Jordan "still remains valid".

Regarding the Palestinian refusal to accept the United Nations Security Council's Resolutions 242 and 338, the shaykh said the Palestinians can never accept them because "they do not mention our national rights".

Sa'ih, who is highly respected among Palestinians, went on to say that if the two resolutions were to be applied, then "all the other decisions by the United Nations regarding the Middle East question" would have to be applied as well. Among these he pointed out Resolution 181, of 1947, which called for the formation of two states: Israel and Palestine.

Underlining that, since 1967, it has been the Arab world itself which has not recognized the Palestinians' right to a nation, the shaykh affirmed that "all the government upheavals which have occured in Arab nations in these years has had the Palestinian cause as one of its background factors".

"And if our problem is not resolved," Sa'ih added, "one must accept the fact that other upheavals will occur in the future." He ruled out, however, that this was a threat directed at Jordan's King Hussayn, Morocco's King Hassan or other Arab leaders.

The shaykh also excluded that the PLO would accept "autonomy" or "any other form of partial auto-administration". He added that he could not comment on the possibility of creating a Palestinian state on the occupied Left Bank or in Gaza; "For it is a decision that has to be made by the National Council."

"But should this emerge from an intrnational conference," he concluded, "if there is an agreement between the superpowers, the nations in the region and us, if there is official recognition of the PLO... if there are all these guarantees, then perhaps we could accept it".

Khalil Al-Wazir Chooses Baghdad as Headquarters

JN161503 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Tunis -- *Al-Bayan* -- Informed Palestinian sources have said Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has chosen Baghdad as his headquarters and will soon leave Tunis for Baghdad. Abu Jihad chose Tunis as his temporary place of residence after leaving Amman following the closure of PLO offices there and his deportation from Jordan. It is noteworthy that reports here say Khalil al-Wazir had asked the Algerian authorities to allow him to stay in their territory and that his request has not as yet been approved.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers Holds Meeting on Tanker Attack

LD171615 Kuwait KUNA in English 1505 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 17 (KUNA) — Kuwait perceives that attacks on oil tankers and vessels in the Gulf escalates tension in the region, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said Wednesday following a Council of Ministers extraordinary meeting.

He said Commerce and Industry Minister and Acting Oil Minister Faysal al-Khalid briefed the Cabinet over the missile attack on the *Fintas* oil tanker last night east of Al-Khafji, and measures adopted by authorities to bring the situation under control.

He said the *Fintas* was attacked by missiles launched from a gunboat 35 miles east of Al-Khafji, setting the rear compartment on fire. Al-Rashid added that five Kuwaiti tugboats and six others from Saudi Arabia and rescue companies are still combatting the fire on the tanker.

Kuwait, which is pursuing a efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, perceives such attacks on oil tankers and vessels as elements that tend to escalate tension in the region, Al-Rashid noted.

He pointed out that Kuwait is in constant contact with Arab Gulf countries over this incident.

On other business, Al-Rashid said H.H. the crown prince and prime minister briefed the Cabinet on the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Kuwait Friday for talks with H.H. the Amir.

The finance minister, Al-Rashid said, informed the Cabinet on the resignation of 'Abd al-Wahab al-Tammar from his post as governor of the Kuwait Central Bank. The ministers praised Al-Tammar's record of services during his tenure as governor, Al-Rashid added.

Iranian Charge Summoned

LD181007 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Sep (Kuna) — The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry today summoned the Iranian charge d'affairs in Kuwait, Mohammad Reza Baqueri.

A responsible ministry source told KUNA that following the summons to the ministry, the Iranian charge d'affaires met with acting Under Secretary Faysal al-Salih al-Mutawwa', who handed him a note concerning the interception of the Kuwaiti oil tanker *Fintas* last Tuesday night inside Arab territorial waters in the Arabian Gulf.

The source said Al-Mutawwa' asked the Iranian charge d'affaires for clarifications concerning the incident.

Fire on Tanker Extinguished

LD181001 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0826 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 18 Sep (KUNA) - Faysal al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry and acting minister of oil, announced today the fire on the Kuwaiti oil tanker hit by two missiles while passing through the Gulf opposite Ra's al-Khafji the night before last has been extinguished. Al-Khalid informed KUNA that "work is continuing to repair the damage from the regrettable incident" sustained by the tanker *Fintas*. He added: "We thank God for the safety of all members of the crew and those who participated in the salvage." [passage omitted]

Departing Soviet Envoy Meets With Officials

LD171135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 17 (KUNA) — On the occasion of the completion of his mission here, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov was received Wednesday by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-Osaymi.

Cordial relations were discussed during the meeting.

Acting Foreign Undersecretary Faysal al-Motawa held a farewell party in honor of the departing Soviet diplomat.

Heads of diplomatic missions in Kuwait and directors of the Foreign Ministry departments and the Soviet Embassy members attended the ceremony.

Akopov is scheduled to leave here Thursday.

Mubarak Telephones King Husayn 17 Sep
NC171227 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1148 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak telephoned King Husayn of Jordan this morning. He reassured himself about the king's health and wished him a speedy recovery.

Paper Argues Tabah Problem 'Has Just Begun'
PM171217 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
13 Sep 86 p 16

[Kustafa Amin "Idea" Column]

[Text] Public opinion did not receive the agreement on Tabah with enthusiasm; indeed it received it coolly. The talks, discussions, and bargaining went on for a long time, to the extent that the people got bored with the talk about Tabah and despaired of an agreement ever being reached on it. Negotiating with the Israelis is no easy thing; they are shrewd business people and skilled at bargaining. They are like the shopkeeper who swears to you that the cost price to him of a pair of shoes is 20 pounds. After 2 hours of bargaining and negotiating with him you end up buying the shoes for 5 pounds and you are happy with the bargain. But after leaving the shop you find that the shoes are worth only 3 pounds. This is what the Israelis usually do in their political and economic negotiations.

The talks were long, hard, and tedious. On a number of occasions the Egyptians decided to stop the negotiations and to pull out. The Israelis threatened to do the same, hinting at instructions being received from Tel Aviv to return home. The Egyptians showed patience in the face of such maneuvers, stood fast, and ignored the threats. Their persistence and adherence to their rights surprised the Americans, who usually reckon on dividing a country in two. But the Egyptian delegation insisted that Tabah is one and cannot be divided into two. Clashes and differences occurred at every point, and the United States mediated several times until the agreement was signed.

This, however, does not mean that the Tabah problem is over; indeed, the problem has just begun. The arbitration is going to be hard and exhausting. The Israelis will resort to arguing and bargaining and the situation will require great patience from Egypt. What could be resolved in 5 minutes will take weeks or longer.

We hope that during the arbitration Israel will not provoke our feelings. Is it credible that, as we were approaching agreement on arbitration, savage air raids were being carried out on southern Lebanon? Nobody would believe that there could be a normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel at a time when relations between Israel and the Arabs are deteriorating.

For Israel to be able to live in this area it must realize that comprehensive peace between it and all the Arab countries is the way to normalizing relations between Israel and Egypt.

We do not expect the Egyptian people to welcome the improvement of relations with Israel when the Arabs in Palestine are being treated like slaves and when Israel is denying the Palestinians' legitimate right to self-determination. We want Israel to begin withdrawing from southern Lebanon and stop sending its aircraft over Beirut and destroying people's homes. We wish that it would realize that oppression will not end terror; rather it is recognizing peoples' right to freedom, independence, and sovereignty that will curb terror, change the hostile atmosphere, and restore peace to the Middle East.

Every inch of occupied Arab land we restore is a step toward peace.

'Arafat Urged To Maintain Accord With Jordan
PM171040 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
12 Sep 86 pp 4-6

[Chief editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Who Would Stop 'Arafat from Making a Historical Mistake?"]

[Excerpts] It would be a grievous setback for the Palestinian problem if the PLO canceled the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in compliance with the conditions the dissidents are dictating for returning to the PLO under 'Arafat's leadership.

It would be a jump into the unknown if 'Arafat abandoned this agreement in search of a mirage known as Palestinian national unity. What we fear most is that the dissidents will drag 'Arafat into taking this step so that his credibility and that of the PLO will be eroded and then in the end turn against him and finish off what was left of his leadership. [passage omitted]

In fact canceling or freezing the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, as some of the PLO leaders declare they would do, means 'Arafat would be exchanging his correct strategic objective for a small tactical gain. The Palestinian division is a fact and will continue because the disagreement is deep and radical; it simply involves the single question of who stands under the Palestinian flag and who stands under other flags that falsely represent Palestine but which in fact echo the voices of other people who want Palestinian decisionmaking to be subordinate to theirs.

Those who today speak about Palestinian unity are talking about something absent and nonexistent; indeed it is impossible to exist after all that has happened. Even if it existed it is certainly a false and unreal existence.

What could 'Arafat hope for from [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril after all that has happened in Tripoli?

What could 'Arafat hope for from Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] and his colleagues after they pounded his headquarters in Tripoli Lebanon 3 years ago and who want him dead regardless of how ugly and disgusting this may be?

What could 'Arafat hope for from Dr Habash, who aligned himself with all these because he prefers the Palestinian problem to wait a thousand years before it is solved?

What could 'Arafat hope for after having tried conciliation several times before under the pressure of friends and comrades only to find frustration and face vicious plotting aimed at finishing him off to undermine the PLO's legality and its independent decision?

If this time 'Arafat and his supporters gave in to the cold war pressures being brought to bear on him, if he capitulated to the campaigns of intimidation and swallowed the poisonous bait coated with false slogans about Palestinian united action, he would be losing his last chance. The result would be the destruction of the PLO and the defeat of its mainstream as well as the shelving of the Palestinian cause maybe indefinitely. In which case, 'Arafat would have sold his correct strategic objective in return for a tactical gain that will not be achieved. [passage omitted]

I do not think that anybody would be happier than the Israelis as they would be following the PLO leaders' statements about 'Arafat's intention to cancel or freeze the agreement because the preparatory meeting between the PLO leaders and some of the dissident factions in an East European capital endorsed such a demand as a precondition to the dissidents' return to the PLO.

The value of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement lies in the fact that it was a true and loyal expression of the Palestinian majority in the occupied territories, the silent majority that had the opportunity to express itself clearly at the recent two PNC meetings in Algiers and Amman, unafraid of the terror of the anarchists who murdered 'Isam al-Sartawi following the Algiers meeting and Fahd al-Qawasimah following the Amman meeting with the aim of terrorizing everybody.

The agreement was greatly welcomed by all the Palestinian institutions and personalities in the occupied territories, in both the West Bank and Gaza. It was a factor that contributed to unifying the forces in the occupied land and symbolized the unity of Palestinian action at home like never before. It put an end to that fabricated division between the supporters of the king and the supporters of 'Arafat that in the past hindered efforts to consolidate internal steadfastness.

What has happened now in the occupied territories? Enthusiasm has ebbed, despair and lack of confidence in the leaderships outside the territories has increased, self-doubts have spread, and the miserable division between pro-king and pro-'Arafat factions has been resumed. Furthermore, the climate has been made ripe for the emergence of a third party that sees the disagreement between the two parties an excuse for dishonest cooperation with the Israelis on the pretext of the need for facilitating life. [passage omitted]

What could 'Arafat or the PLO gain and what could the Palestinian people in the occupied territories gain if the unthinkable happened and the agreement was canceled? Nothing at all except reaping the wind. Perhaps I will not be divulging a secret to say that when Egypt thought of receiving Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres its principal motive was to discuss with him frankly and openly his attitude toward the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of a state confederally linked to Jordan. Peres' answer was: But the problem is that the Palestinians do not wish the agreement [with Jordan] to continue and the king no longer has confidence in the PLO leadership's ability to make any decision. Thus Peres has found a loophole and once again has gone back to the old game of exploiting Jordanian-Palestinian differences.

'Arafat will be committing a historic mistake if he cancels or freezes the agreement. The agreement does not belong to 'Arafat or the king; it belongs to the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. In the final analysis individuals, however important they may be, play a role limited by time and then go. As for the peoples, it is a different matter with them because they will remain in place and time as long as the Palestinian people and the Jordanian people are linked by historical and geographical ties and a common destiny and danger.

Information Minister Discusses Ending Gulf War
JN161230 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1010 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Sep (WAKH) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that this year will be the year to settle the war decisively. Stressing that the Iranians dropped their slogan of decisively settling the war, he said that the military, psychological, and political situation in Iraq is much better than any of the past years.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* published today, the Iraqi minister said that settling the war decisively, in Iraq's view, implies the entrenchment of its independence and sovereignty together with enabling the Iranians to live free in their country and letting the Iraqis live the way that suits them. This, then, is victory. He indicated that the war will not in any way end in Iran's favor. The dispute can only be solved through the attainment of peace in accordance with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's 5-point plan. Apart from this, the war will be prolonged and Iran will suffer serious losses, including thousands of further human losses.

The culture and information minister added: We are extremely satisfied with the international political position. We also feel satisfied with the media position, which strongly supports Iraq to the point that it constitutes a huge pressure on the Iranian regime and its pillars. Indicating that they regard the media as an agent media, he said we do not know how all world media can become agents. This is frustrating and [word indistinct].

Communique 2367: Plane Crashs Near Khark Island
JN171629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Communique No 2367 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With complete faith in victory, our Armed Forces loftily stand along the sectors of operation possessing all the factors of strength for repulsing the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Following the attempt by an enemy force to approach the perimeter of one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector, mentioned in our communique issued yesterday evening, our units completely destroyed an enemy infantry company. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy machine gun was destroyed and all those manning it were killed.
2. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector spotted an enemy group of 15 soldiers. Our units opened fire on it with all types of weapons, killing several. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating those killed. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position and one ammunition dump were destroyed.
3. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one observation post and one shelter were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
4. One tubular launcher was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.
5. Five infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps east of Al-Basrah.
6. The forces of the suspect racists shelled residential areas in Al-'Uzayr, Al-Qurnah, Al-Shihabi, and the Zamqi housing complex in the Halabjah District with long-range artillery, damaging one house in the Zamqi housing complex.
7. While carrying out its duties over the Emam Hasan area north of Khark Island, one of our planes crashed over enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 September 1986

Ramadan Receives Zambian National Assembly Speaker
JN171259 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Zambian National Assembly Speaker Dr Robinson Nabulyato and his delegation today. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and discussed relations between organizations and the national assemblies in the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab and International Realtions Committee at the National Assembly.

Committee Views West Bank Development Plan

JN161153 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
16 Sep 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin met yesterday morning with members of the West Bank Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. During the meeting, the draft resolution of the economic and social development plan for the occupied land was reviewed and discussed.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Kan'an reviewed the economic and social goals and purpose of the plan, as well as its contributions to bolster the steadfastness of people, preserve the national identity, achieve the best level in building the capabilities of the citizens who are suffering under the yoke of occupation, and resist the pressures of the occupation authorities to uproot them from their land.

Dr Kan'an said that contacts are currently being made with some countries to finance the plan and that other Arab and foreign countries expressed their readiness to do so. He added that Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, the United States, Britain, France, and Japan have expressed their readiness to finance the plan.

Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said the plan is the implementation of what was mentioned in a royal speech. He emphasized that its aim is to support the agricultural and industrial sectors through marketing West Bank products and organizing citizens there in associations and institutions that will undertake the planning of developmental activities.

The House members voiced their remarks on the plan and its goals. Extensive discussions were also held on various other items.

The meeting was attended by Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Under Secretary Dr Ahmad Qatanani; Dawud Sulayman, chairman of the West Bank Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; and some house members.

Committee Chairman Dawud Sulayman said similar meetings will be held to complete discussion of all items in the plan.

Planning Minister Views Plan

JN170955 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Minister of Planning Tahir Kan'an on Tuesday reaffirmed that Jordan's proposed JD 362.5 million five-year plan for the West Bank has been designed to enhance the Arab people's steadfastness, to reducing Arab dependence on the Israeli economy and to create more job opportunities for Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

Implementing these development projects will not be an easy task since Jordan will be operating from outside and numerous obstacles have to be overcome in the process of implementing the five-year plan, Dr. Kan'an said in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA.

So far, he continued, the Arab inhabitants under Israeli rule have succeeded to a large extent in maintaining contacts with their kinsmen outside the occupied territory, mainly due to the bridges being open as this has helped the easy flow of agricultural products from the West to the East Bank and has also helped to channel financial assistance from Arab countries and from Jordan to Arab inhabitants, organisations, municipalities and other institutions in the occupied territory.

But, he went on to say that the implementation of the new five-year plan will now require skilfully prepared programmes and careful spending so that the largest possible sector [of] the population would benefit from the schemes. Among those directly involved in receiving assistance, Dr. Kan'an said, are universities, charitable societies, municipalities, village councils and other organisations which currently receive some form of support from the Jordanian Government. Other organisations and institutions which can provide guarantees that Arab people will benefit from the allocations reaching them will also be included in the programme, he added.

Dr. Kan'an said certain important elements for the implementation of the five-year plan have not been available and he cited the lack of Arab banks as being one of these elements.

For this reason, he said, the idea of implementing development projects in the occupied Arab territory was coupled with the thought of taking necessary steps to re-open one or more branches of Jordanian commercial banks in the occupied West Bank. Also, it is necessary to set up companies and firms which can undertake banking business such as accepting deposits, investing deposits or lending them to others without interference from the Israeli Central Bank, the minister said. He revealed that the government was also contemplating the idea of re-opening branches of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) in the occupied Arab territory.

He went on to say that if banks and official organisations and companies are to re-open in the occupied West Bank, they should be toally under Jordanian jurisdiction with guarantees given for their assets and their rights. These guarantees cannot be subject to any future dispute or claimed by the Israeli authorities, the minister continued.

Dr. Kan'an said that these banks and companies should maintain their Arab identity and should by no means be connected in any form to Israeli banking institutions. The minister also said that the bulk of their capital should be owned by the Jordanian Government and the public sector in order that these financial institutions can serve all the people in the territory.

The re-opening of Agricultural Credit Corporation branches in the occupied Arab territory might not fully serve the purpose of development at the start of their operations and the plan so for this reason financial matters related to these branches would have to be controlled from the East Bank which can direct investment and loans, the minister pointed out.

Dr. Kan'an said that in 1970, 42,000 people in the West Bank were working in agriculture but this number dropped to 30,000 in 1984 whilst in the Gaza Strip the 17,000 people who worked

in agriculture in 1970 dwindled to 8,000 in 1974. These figures give cause for concern because they reflect the great number of people abandoning their land to take other jobs, the minister said. For this reason, he added, Jordan is directing a great deal of attention to agricultural sector in the occupied territories.

Dr. Kan'an said that the ACC will be helping both individual farmers and the entire agricultural sector to overcome marketing problems and production difficulties through initiating an agricultural extension service. The minister said that a committee from the Ministries of Occupied Territories Affairs, Agriculture, Planning and Supply and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation [and] the ACC will be set up to deal with the implementation of agricultural projects in the territories.

Dr. Kan'an said that the level of medical services in the occupied Arab territory has dropped by 35 per cent since the 1967 occupation. Hospitals are in pitiful condition and suffer from a lack of equipment, staff and essential facilities and the new five year plan provides for overhauling the whole health system and providing a health insurance scheme for the population at large, Dr. Kan'an said.

He also said that apart from training doctors and updating medical services, the plan envisages promoting small pharmaceutical industries, opening clinics and fully equipping laboratories to offer better services. The government plans to spend JD 34.4 million on the health sector and that allocations have been made for all aspects of public health.

Jordan plans to spend JD 362.5 million on a range of development projects in the occupied West Bank between 1986 and 1990 and these allocations will benefit the agricultural sector, the production sector, industry, housing, education, health and social development, the minister explained.

Dr. Kan'an said that of these allocations JD 61.7 million will goto agriculture and will finance agricultural projects, the establishment of an agricultural extension service for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, creating cooperative societies, setting up amoney lending system, supporting agricultural research projects and establishing an agricultural marketing company.

The minister said that the production sector will benefit from the allocations which will be spent on building roads, drilling artesian wells, laying irrigation networks, initiating animal husbandry schemes and setting up agricultural industries.

In industry, he said, allocations of JD 22.5 million have been made for grating loans to industrial businesses, setting up vocational training centres and creating industrial zones. In housing, JD 155 million will be spent on building housing units and will be extended in loans to individuals and organisations for spending on construction projects.

He said that JD 78.697 million will be spent in the coming five years on promoting education through opening schools, vocational centres, community colleges, supporting research projects and helping private and public educational institutions under Israeli occupation.

On Monday, both Dr. Kan'an and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin reviewed the five-year plan for the occupied territories during a meeting with a parliamentary committee in charge of West Bank affairs.

Official on Passport Procedures For Gazans

JN180849 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Sep 86 p 1

[By Fathi al-'Arqan]

[Text] Amman — Muhammad al-Qudah, director of the General Passport Department, has said the department has recently received several memoranda for providing provisional Jordanian passports to persons from the Gaza Strip who are residing on the East Bank of Jordan. He said the department was dealing with these requests as quickly as possible.

Replying to a question by *Al-Dustur*, Al-Qudah explained that the department does not issue passports to Gazans and that applications should not be made to the General Passport Department. The Department, he added, receives a memorandum from the Ministry of Interior granting a passport to the person in question. Therefore, brother Gazans should not apply to the General Passport Department he said.

French Attache Shot Outside Embassy Entrance

NC180958 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — French Military Attache Colonel Christian Goutierre was shot dead here Thursday morning as he was about to enter the unguarded rear entrance to the French Embassy, the embassy said.

A man with a pistol rushed up as Col. Goutierre, in civilian clothing, was getting out of his car at 8:30 p.m. He grabbed the officer by the shoulders and fired three shots into his head, killing him instantly, the embassy said. The gunman escaped in a car, followed by an apparent accomplice waiting in another car.

The embassy is in the mainly Christian eastern sector of the capital.

Col. Goutierre, 54, posted here since October 1984, was the father of three.

An embassy official who preferred to remain anonymous said that he had seen two men, aged about 20, waiting for the colonel, one leaning against a parked car, the other behind the wheel. He said they paid no apparent notice to other embassy personnel who arrived before the officer.

The embassy official said it was obvious the assassins knew the colonel by sight, as well as his daily movements and embassy security precautions.

The embassy's main entrance was guarded by Lebanese soldiers and French sentries, but the rear entrance had no guard.

Embassy staff habitually parked their cars at the rear of the building, where concrete posts had been installed to prevent vehicle bombs from being crashed into the building.

French sentries posted on the embassy roof generally concentrate on the main front entrance, and in this case did not have time to open fire at the fleeing assailants' car.

The colonel was the first French diplomat to be killed since the embassy moved in July 1984 to Eastern Beirut after escalating attacks on French targets in mainly Moslem Western Beirut. [passage omitted]

New Group Claims Murder

NC181143 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — The murder of French Military Attache Colonel Christian Goutierre here Thursday has been claimed by a previously unknown group calling itself the Front for Justice and Revenge.

The claim was made in a telephone call to a Western news agency here a few hours after Col. Goutierre, 54, was shot dead outside the French Embassy.

The unidentified caller said the front was responsible for "the execution of the French military attache," and added that French Prime Minister Jacques "Chirac should know that our next attack will be even more terrible."

Israelis Shell Al-Biqa'; Attack Along Green Line

HK180138 Hong Kong AFP in English 0019 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — Fighting erupted here and outside a Palestinian refugee camp south of the Lebanese capital Wednesday, while Israeli troops and Israeli-backed militia reportedly attacked the Lebanese Army in the south and shelled the central Al-Biqa' valley.

The Israeli incident, reported by correspondents in the southern town of Hasbaya and denied by a military spokesman in Tel Aviv, was said to have followed an attack on the Israeli-financed south Lebanese army (SLA) in which one militiamen was killed and two to three were injured. Shelling left five people injuredin Beirut, police said, when clashes broke out along the Green Line dividing the predominantly Christian east and mostly Moslem west of the capital and spilled over into residential areas.

Some 45 kms (30 miles) to the south, six people were wounded during clashes between Shi'ite Moslem militia of the Amal movement and Palestinian fighters outside the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp, local journalists said.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said Amal had been reinforcing its positions overlooking the camp for three weeks. The camp periodically came under fire but local political leaders had previously managed to head off any fighting.

Journalists in Hasbaya said Israeli troops and the SLA attacked a Lebanese Army position at the northern tip of the so-called security zone delineated by Israel in southern Lebanon.

They also shelled western areas of the Al-Biqa' injuring three people, the journalists said. Machghara, 82 kms (50 miles) southeast of Beirut, where Syrian troops have been deployed since June, was one of the towns hit.

The Israeli military spokesman denied Wednesday night that Israeli troops attacked the Lebanese Army. But he said the denial did not cover the SLA.

Local journalists, quoting sources close to the SLA, said an anti-Israeli commando earlier fired rockets at an SLA troop transport vehicle near the town of Toumat Niha, killing a militiaman and injuring three others.

In a slightly different version, journalists in northern Israel said one SLA man was killed and two were injured. Members of the so-called Islamic Resistance attacked the SLA 94 kms (55 miles) south of Beirut, they added.

A leader of the pro-Iranian, fundamentalist Shi'ite group Hizballah (Party of God) meanwhile denied that it was responsible for any of several attacks on the United Nations interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) since August 10.

Amal arrested two Hizballah members Wednesday and accused them of having carried out an attack Tuesday on French troops from UNIFIL in Tyre, 83 kms (50 miles) south of Beirut.

Earlier, an informed sources said Lebanon had accepted a U.N. request for an Army battalion to protect UNIFIL, noting it would need Israeli approval.

Five U.N. soldiers have been killed and 24 injured in the latest spate of violence against the force. Amal backs the U.N. presence. Hizballah opposes U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 which created the U.N. force in 1978.

(In New York, informed sources at the U.N. said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would publish his latest report on UNIFIL Friday. The Security Council requested the report after the resurgence in attacks on Unifil, particularly the French contingent.)

Organization Threatens Attacks in U.S., Italy

NC180848 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 18 (AFP) — The Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Prisoners (CSPPA), whose recent claimed attacks have killed eight persons and injured more than 160 in Paris, has threatened to attack in Italy and the United States.

The group called Italy's justice "Fascist" and gave President Ronald Reagan "an appointment" in "his own country."

"We will meet your cities, your skyscrapers, your Statue of Liberty," the group threatened, adding that "the streets of America will hear about us."

The CSPPA demands that the French Government release the presumed leader of the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FARL), Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

'Abdallah has been serving a four year prison sentence since 1984 and Italy has requested his extradition.

In a typewritten communique in Arabic sent to the *Al-Nahar* newspaper Wednesday evening, the CSPPA said a French envoy had proposed a truce until the end of July to solve 'Abdallah's case.

"We told him they could take their time and gave them an extra month," the communique said, adding that at the beginning of September "we warned that we were going to act, and that is what we are doing."

Paris Bombing Suspects Claim Innocence

NC171702 Paris AFP in English 1659 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Lebanon, Sept 17 (AFP) — Robert and Maurice Ibrahim 'Abdallah, sought by the French police in connection with the wave of bombings that have rocked Paris since last December, gave a press conference here Wednesday.

The two suspects, brothers of Georges, the presumed head of the extremist Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL), who is serving a four-year sentence in a French prison, claimed that they had not left Lebanon for more than two years.

They affirmed they had "nothing to do with the events that are happening in France" and demanded the protection of the Lebanese authorities.

They added that they were placing themselves "at the disposal of Lebanese, French and world justice."

[passage omitted] The two brothers asked to be protected by Lebanese Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi, who is member of parliament for their native region of 'Akkar in north Lebanon.

They also asked Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Justice Minister Nabih Birri to intervene "to stop the mobilization of mercenaries (by France) and the death threats against them, which are contrary to international laws and customs."

"The French intelligence service have shown with the Greenpeace affair that they are capable of anything," the brothers told the press conference.

"The nerves of the French have snapped," they said.

They accused French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of carrying out a personal vendetta against the 'Abdallah family.

Syrian Kidnapping of Pro-Iraqi Official Reported

NC171527 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, Syrian intelligence kidnapped teacher Fayiz al-Qays a few days ago. Al-Qays is a leading figure in the pro-Iraqi Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He was abducted from his home in 'Aramun and taken to the Syrian intelligence center in West Beirut. During the past few hours he was moved to the Syrian intelligence center in Shtawrah and then to 'Anjar.

It has been learned that Dr Salim al-Huss' efforts to secure Al-Qays' release have not been successful so far.

Strike, Demonstrations Supporting UNIFIL in South

NC171047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Large numbers of people assembled at the Al-Sadiq Club in Tyre at 1000 today to demonstrate support for UNIFIL and the continued performance of its duties. In response to yesterday's appeal by Amal, the inhabitants of Haris marched to the Irish contingent's post in Tibnin this morning. A statement was issued in Tyre by the residents of Kafra calling for the implementation of resolution 425.

Meanwhile, the Al-Zahrani refinery workers and employees observed a strike today in response to the Amal movement's appeal. The Fifth Branch of the Amal movement Military Bureau has received many cables from the border strip villages supporting the strike and condemning aggression against UNIFIL. Among these cables was one from the occupied village of 'Aynata which said that since there is no Arab League role, and Lebanese sovereignty is absent in the area, UNIFIL's presence constitutes a form of political confrontation. The cable stated: We support Minister Birri's stand on raising a rifle both in the south and in the United Nations.

Fadlallah Interviewed on UNIFIL, Israel

NC170438 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 14 Sep 86 pp 16-18

[Interview with Shi'ite spiritual leader Sa'id Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Amal Fadlallah; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Amal Fadlallah] According to a recent statement by Minister Nabih Birri, Imam Musa al-Sadr approved of U.N. Security Council Resolution 425. What are the reasons behind the rejection of this resolution today, and were these reasons irrelevant in 1978, when the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was established?

[Husayn Fadlallah] I may well be the first one to have raised a question mark about Resolution 425. I admit that this resolution has its positive aspects in that it provides for a total unconditional Israeli withdrawal. However, it also has negative factors on the level of the strategic outlook on the general situation in the region. For we as Moslems do not acknowledge the reality imposed by the international legality that is subjected to the strong powers, this reality or fait accompli being the presence of Israel as a state with a right to security and peace just like any other state in the region. We cannot see Israel as a legal presence, considering that it is a conglomeration of people who came from all parts of the world to live in Palestine on the ruins of another people.

Therefore we see this as a very sensitive issue and follow up every matter that is in any way related to Israel and the regional strategy in order to voice our reservations and make known our objections. This is what I did when I studied the text of Resolution 425 and found out that while it provided for an unconditional withdrawal it was at the same time mentioning the security of the two states (Lebanon and Israel) and implicitly preventing any armed attacks from Lebanon against Israel. This means, if only indirectly, that Israel has a right to security and that Lebanon is somewhat responsible for it. But this cannot be reconciled with the Moslem rejection of the Israeli situation (presence). We feel that there is an attempt to normalize this presence among us by the international community and the United Nations Organization which acknowledges the legality of Israel and considers it part of this region.

This is the major point we wanted to stress, and we have expressed our reservations about this resolution because as Arabs and Moslems with a cause, we cannot be lured by its positive aspects.

On the regional level too, we see Palestine as a country other than Lebanon, with a people other than the Lebanese, who must take care of their affairs as the Lebanese take care of their own. And if we are unable to regain Palestine, we must take care of our own affairs independently of this cause. Otherwise, we might just as well consider reconciliation with Israel, a move which presents few difficulties for the Lebanese or the people of South Lebanon.

[Amal Fadlallah] What prompted this attitude now rather than in 1978?

[Husayn Fadlallah] Simply the fact that this resolution was never presented as a major political issue until now. And we never in the last eight years lived the state of Islamic political awareness we are witnessing today [sentence as published]. Today, we think that imperialism and Zionism are trying to create problems in every country to distract us from the essential issue. And once this is forgotten the people will more readily accept the imposed fact of the Israeli presence.

This fact is imposed by the strong powers that are behind the small "distracting" issues, and these powers can go on creating more such problems to keep our minds away from the essential issue. Now we may not be able to change this reality (Israeli presence) in one, two, or ten years, yet we want to go on rejecting it through the awareness of our nation.

[Amal Fadlallah] One Shi'ite faction objects to Resolution 425 while another supports it. Do you think this may lead to an inter-Shi'ite clash?

[Husayn Fadlallah] On the contrary. This (the internal difference) may be the riches of the Islamic Shi'ite sect. Others may consider such differences a weakness, because they all pledge allegiance to one leadership in order to secure some gains. But the riches of the Shi'ite Moslems lie in that they follow a trend of rejection which tries to confirm its principles through effective, independent steps. We have grown used to differing with each other. Yet our differences have never defeated us, but have rather enriched our experience.

In this light, we believe that the political and intellectual differences within our sect may prove positive since they will prevent anyone from controlling our opinion. Indeed, if anyone is able to control one current within our entity, the other current will retain its independent free will.

We are aware that such a situation may seem negative to some, and that people may say we can defeat systems and the reality on the ground, but that we are unable to build anything. But that is not so. We believe in the diversity of opinions, but should anything threaten us, we will unite to preserve ourselves and our freedom of thought and political decision.

[Amal Fadlallah] Minister Birri has said some 400,000 people will be displaced from South Lebanon in the event of a UNIFIL withdrawal. What is your opinion?

[Husayn Fadlallah] I do not think the issue is that simple. UNIFIL was unable to prevent the displacement of the southerners when Israel invaded their region. UNIFIL was unable to stop Israel from destroying all it wanted to destroy in the South, or from occupying all it wanted to occupy.

Since the Israeli invasion of 1978, and later in 1982, the south is still at the mercy of Israeli air raids, Israeli shelling, Israeli soldiers and Israeli agents. UNIFIL was unable to prevent any of these. This force may present a psychological factor, or the southerners may see in it an international witness to the oppression they are living. But the fact is that it has been unable to protect them. The southerners did not feel that the presence of UNIFIL was indispensable. At most, this force represented the authority granted Lebanon by the U.N. But we believe in all honesty, and after deep reflection, that if this international legality moves by an American or Soviet decision, or by a joint decision of these two powers, each of which has its interests in the region, then this international legality does not constitue a solid pillar on which the peoples can rely. The only international legality the peoples can rely on is that which has the capacity toimplement a decision it has taken. But Resolution 425 was adopted eight years ago, and not a step was taken towards its implementation.

We also know that the U.S. inspired and approved Resolution 425, yet the U.S. is the country to have given Israel the greenlight for its 1982 invasion. The U.S. is the country that gave Lebanon and Israel the green light for the May 17 accord. It contributed to this agreement, it laid stress on security arrangements for Israel during the Al-Naqurah talks.

We do not think Israel's reluctance to move forward into Lebanon stems from its fear of UNIFIL or from the existence of Resolution 425, for Israel has violated all previous resolutions of the Security Council. What is preventing Israel from invading Lebanon is the fact that it is militarily and politically incapable of such a move. The presence of UNIFIL is totally irrelevant here, and indeed it is very possible that in the event of the implementation of Resolution 425, and should political changes occur and UNIFIL be in a stronger position, Israel may still be capable of eliminating this international force by a mere decision or an act of invasion.

This is why I think that the only way to confront Israel is to keep considering its presence illegal, and just as Israel has emptied Palestine of its people, so we must persecute Israel for one hundred years if necessary. [passage omitted]

Statement Condemns Killing of French Attache

JN180916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0858 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 18 Sep (SANA) — A responsible source has stated the following:

The Syrian Government has received the report on the assassination of the French military attache in Beirut with extreme pain and anger. While condemning this operation and other operations directed against the UN troops, particularly the French troops, the Syrian Government denounces the continuation of such acts against the French at a time when France is adopting balanced stands toward the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as positive stands toward the situation in Lebanon. Such acts are condemned and do not serve Lebanon.

Sharaf Confers With Hungarian Minister

JN170858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Higher Education Minister Dr Kamal Sharaf received in his office yesterday Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa and the Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister. During the meeting, the ministers reviewed the relations of close cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields, especially in the field of culture and higher education, and means to enhance them in the interest of the two sides.

Dr Sharaf gave the guest delegation a detailed explanation of higher education at Syrian universities and institutes and the Higher Education Ministry tendency to develop studies and specializations and diversify the professors' sources of information. He also talked about Syrian scientific research.

The two sides agreed to study issues related to joint cooperation in the field of academic and scientific research scholarships in the near future.

Information, Consular Pacts Signed

JN171403 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] An information agreement between Syria and Hungary was signed at the Information Ministry at noon today. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and on the Hungarian side by Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Hungarian Government Information Office and member of the delegation accompanying Hungarian President Losonczi.

After signing the agreement, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh discussed the cooperation between the friendly Syrian and Hungarian peoples and its positive development on all levels in accordance with the instructions of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi. He also talked about the important role played by media in conveying the people's experience and in reinforcing their struggle against their imperialist and Zionist enemies. The information minister then touched on our country's firm policy under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the enemies of our nation and to mobilize our masses' potential to continue the march of steadfastness and sacrifice on the path to liberate the land, regain rights, and build a society of progress and socialism.

On his part, Banyasz praised the developing relations of cooperation and friendship between Syria and Hungary in all fields, asserting the role of the media in highlighting the achievements of both countries and in strengthening their joint friendship and struggle.

The information agreement signed today includes cooperation between the two friendly countries' media institutions in the fields of broadcasting, television, news agencies, newspapers, and other areas.

Another agreement for consular cooperation between Syria and Hunagry was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Assistant Foreign MinisterDiya'ullah al-Fattal, and on the Hungarian side by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gabor Nagy. The chief of the consular desk and the chief of the legal Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Syrian ambassador to Hungary, the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus, and the Hungarian Embassy staff attended the signing of the agreement. An agreement on diploma equivalency between Syria and Hungary was also signed.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

JN171619 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1520 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Sep (SANA) — Three documents on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Syria and Hungary, covering the next 3 years were signed here today within the framework of the third session of the Syrian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Bilateral Cooperation. The Committee held a meeting during the Hungarian president's current visit to Syria.

The first document, which contains protocols for cooperation in trade for 1987 and 1988, was signed by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, and Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa. The second document, which contains the protocols of the meetings of the third session of the Syrian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, was signed by Minister of Planning Dr Sabah Baqjaji, and Mr. Vancsa.

The third document containing a joint action program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for 1986-1988 was signed by Assistant Minister of Planning Hamid Mar'i, and Szekacs, director general of TESCO.

After signing the documents, some members of the Syrian-Hungarian joint committee exchanged cordial words expressing their satisfaction with the positive outcome regarding the various areas of cooperation between Syria and Hungary and expressed the hope that the implementation of these protocols would

expand and develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Losonczi Leaves Damascus 17 Sep

JN171548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Damacus — Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife left Damascus at 1530 today following a 3-day visit to the country. President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife headed the group who saw off President Pal Losonczi and his wife at Damascus International Airport. [Passage omitted]

Cypriot, Ba'th Parties Hold Final Session

JN171252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The final session of talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party, led by its secretary general Comrade Takis Khatzidhimitriou, was held at the Ba'th Party National Command this morning.

During this session, the two sides completed discussion of the means of promoting relations between the two parties in the interest of their joint struggle against imperialism and world Zionism. The two sides also signed a new cooperation agreement for the years 1986 and 1987.[passage omitted]

Delegation Leaves 17 Sep

JN172005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damacus, 17 Sep (SANA) — The Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party delegation, led by Secretary General Takis Khatzidhimitriou left Damascus this evening after a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. Khatzidhimitriou and the accompanying delegation held party and political talks with the Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, Ba'th Party National Command member, as well as with a number of comrades of the Party and state leadership.

Peres on Gaza Autonomy, Cooperation With Canada

TA172115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he did propose to Mubarak that autonomy first be implemented in Gaza, but that to date he has not received a reply. He was reacting to a report published today in *Al-Musawwar* which even added that President Mubarak had rejected the proposal.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who is accompanying the prime minister on his visit to Canada, reports that in briefing correspondents, Mr Peres said that Israel and Canada were examining the possibility of establishing a joint fund for research, development, and investment in high technology. According to the proposal, companies that invest in the fund will receive tax exemptions from both governments.

Mr Peres met with the Canadian prime minister today. Our correspondent reports that Peres' counterpart praised him for his achievements during his term in office. The Canadian prime minister also said that his country supports the efforts to attain peace in the Middle East, a peace that would ensure secure and recognized borders for Israel and simultaneously the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Secret Negotiations Expected in Near Future

TA181002 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Sep 86
pp 1,14

[Report by Orly Azulay-Katz]

[Excerpt] Political negotiations will be held secretly over the next 2 months. This assessment was made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Canada yesterday.

According to him it will be possible to bring about public proximity talks only after these contacts. This is the scenario of the upcoming political contacts:

— Within 2-3 months it will be possible to start proximity talks with the Jordanians through a mediator. The intention is to hold the proximity talks in London, under the blessing and auspices of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

— If the proximity talks are successful, the prime minister intends to initiate a "preparatory committee" with the participation of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt. The five powers will be offered the opportunity to participate as observers.

Peres intends to raise this plan before Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, if the two meet in New York. The prime minister's entourage yesterday received information that the Soviet Foreign Ministry is considering holding such a meeting. It has also been learned that efforts are being made, among others by American Jews who have connections in the Soviet Union, to bring about such a meeting.

Peres hopes that through a preparatory committee it will be possible to arrive at an international conference, in which only those powers who have diplomatic relations with Israel will be able to participate.[passage omitted]

Rabin Downplays Chances for International Conference

TA171758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin states today that the chances of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East are very dim or almost nonexistent. Nevertheless, Rabin noted that if the prime minister's proposal to President Mubarak to examine the possibility of holding such a conference contributed to improving relations between Israel and Egypt there is nothing bad about it. Minister Rabin made these remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport today, upon his return from a trip in the United States. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports:

[Begin recording][Eshel] Israel is also prepared to include Jordan and other Arab countries in the peace process, Rabin said, and to conduct direct and bilateral negotiations with them. If this calls for an international forum, and if in order to take part in it the Russians allow 250,000 Jews to emigrate, and resume diplomatic relations with us, I would buy this at once. However, he said, the chances for holding such a conference are dim. Rabin added:

[Rabin] I do not think Israel has a special interest in once again having the Soviet Union play a significant role in the political setup in the Middle East. One should bear in mind that had it not been for the strategy adopted by Kissinger in 1974 with the cooperation of Egypt and Israel, and had Carter not continued to implement it despite the fact that he did not like it, we would not have attained peace between Egypt and Israel. I think Soviet involvement in the process at the time would have precluded the attainment of peace between Egypt and Israel.

[Eshel] The defense minister added that whatever has been said on the international conference, the discussion of it has at least achieved one thing:

[Rabin] No one can now argue against us that because of our objections there is no peace process. On the other hand, I believe that the chances for holding an international conference under the conditions we are posing are almost nonexistent and I do not see the United States warming up to the idea.

[Eshel] Replying to a question about UNIFIL's status in the region, the defense minister said: UNIFIL is free to get out of the area. We are not asking it to leave, but we will not agree to a redeployment of UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon. [end recording]

Shamir Denies Imminent Downfall of Coalition

TA170917 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir has said that only Arab concessions - and not hardline Arab positions - could lead to the dissolution of the national unity government.

Shamir was responding to the statement by Usamah al-Baz, political adviser to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, that internal disputes would soon bring about the collapse of the Labour-Likud government.

Shamir told a gathering of Herut activists in Tiberias on Tuesday night, "If Al-Baz's intention is that the government break up, he must come up with proposals which satisfy those in the government who support territorial compromise."

Shamir said that he saw only two situations in which the government could fall: if the Arab states were to propose territorial compromise and part of the government were to accept the proposal, or if part of the government were to agree to total withdrawal from the territories.

The latter case was "most unrealistic" and would not be accepted by the Israeli public, Shamir said. "It would lead to elections, and the government that would follow would be more to the right and more Likud," he said.

Shamir took the opportunity to praise Mubarak. "Al-Baz may be Mubarak's close adviser, but I am certain that he did not speak in the name of the president," he said. "I know Mubarak to be a peaceful and noble man who would not intrude so crudely on our internal affairs."

Shamir on Navy, UNIFIL, Post-Rotation Changes

TA171631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was the guest of the Israeli navy today and was briefed by the navy commander about naval activities and the situation in the naval arena. Mr Shamir observed maneuvers by naval commando troops, toured a submarine, and made a landing in a naval helicopter on a missle boat in the high seas.

Mr Shamir told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the navy today needs the best equipment available to fulfill its missions. In all our deliberations we will have to take this factor into consideration, he said.

Referring to the problem of security in the north, Minister Shamir said perhaps it would be better if UNIFIL remained deployed in the area but noted that if a decision is made to pull it out of Lebanon Israel would be able to manage without it.

Referring to negotiations with Egypt and the exploratory contacts with Jordan, he said that the rotation will not change the commitments undertaken by Israel or the policy unanimously accepted by the cabinet although there may be some changes here and there in several items.

AL-MUSAWWAR Interviews Yitzhaq Shamir

NC172011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Sep (MENA) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has declared that there will be no drastic chanages in Israeli policy after he takes over as prime minister from the present prime minister, Shim'on Peres, in October. Peres will become foreign minister in accordance with the coalition government agreement.

In an interview with the Egyptian magazine *Al-Musawwar* published this coming Friday, Shamir said that the partners in the Israeli coalition government are all committed to every single word of its political program and are trying to translate this program into action. He pointed out that the document under which the present government was formed lays stress on the goal of "achieving peace."

Shamir added that the Israeli Government after the middle of October will be the same government, with some changes in individuals' political functions. He asserted that he can do nothing outside the parameters of the ruling coalition's policies.

Shamir reaffirmed that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO, which is seeking, he said, to destroy the state of Israel.

Shamir said that Article 13 of the basic guidelines of the ruling coalition in Israel stipulates that "Israel will not negotiate with the PLO." I do not think that anyone will amend this article, he said.

Asked whether Israel would change its position toward the PLO if there were mutual and simultaneous recognition, Shamir said: I do not think that this will happen, and if it does, it will not alter our principles.

The *Al-Musawwar* editor, who conducted the interview with Shamir, noted that when he was transcribing the text of the interview, he was surprised to discover that there was no answer to a question as to why Shamir always condemned the PLO as a terrorist organization and how he would describe the crimes of the Stern, Lehi, Irgun, and Hagana gangs in the years before the establishment of Israel.

The *Al-Musawwar* editor explained that one of Shamir's assistants, perhaps a member of the Israeli Mosad, was present during the interview and had in his pocket a small eavesdropping gadget with a very minute earphone. He may have used this gadget to erase Shamir's answer to the question by putting his hand in his pocket to turn it on just as Shamir began to give his answer.

The editor said that this person then tried to terminate the interview, announcing in a stern voice that "Mr Shamir has another engagement." The editor told him: "It is Mr Shamir's time and my interview is taking place with him and not with you."

Yitzhaq Shamir was asked if he would try to arrange meetings with Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ronald Reagan, as Shim'on Peres has done. He expressed his belief that any Israeli official or leader would be greatly interested in seeing any Arab leader and in meeting the American President. He explained that the search for a settlement in the Middle East is of interest to everyone.

Shamir said: We are looking forward to seeing each other, talking, and seeking solutions. You cannot solve problems without meeting and talking.

At this point, Shamir admitted that there are differences of opinion among the parties concerned. However, there is no need to give up. We must try to create conditions acceptable to all. There is no other way if we truly want to live in peace.

When asked about the date of Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Shamir replied: We do not want to stay in Lebanon forever. As soon as we feel that our limited military presence in the security strip is unnecessary, we will pull out.

Shamir added: We have no plans to keep this security strip permanently. It is not ours.

Shamir acknowledged the fact that Israeli towns in northern Galilee are still in danger despite the forces his country has deployed there. However, he claimed that security conditions would deteriorate further if Israeli troops were to leave southern Lebanon completely.

Shamir was asked why he had increased tension with Syria by describing Damascus' position as threatening, although the Syrians do not want to fight now, and their units in Lebanon have stayed behind the red lines. Shamir noted: We hear Syrian leaders making tough statements every day. They are preparing their people and Army for a military confrontation with Israel, and are acquiring modern weapons from the Soviet Union on a daily basis.

Shamir was then interrupted by the *Al-Musawwar* editor, who said: Apart from your source of supply you are doing exactly the same thing.

Shamir responded: We may be doing so, but to a lesser extent. He pointed out that Israel has slashed its military budget, while that of Syria has grown, despite its economic problems.

Finally, Shamir denied giving clear order to kill the two Palestinian prisoners whose death triggered the now famous Shin Bet scandal. Shamir stated that the Israeli police are currently investigating this case.

Shamir Associates Score Peres' Peace Efforts

TA180723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has "failed to get what he wanted, not only in Israel but also in Egypt and the U.S., sources close to Vice Premier Shamir said last night. There is no longer any importance in what Peres says or does, the sources added.

They were commenting on a report from Cairo that President Mubarak had rejected Peres's "Gaza first" autonomy proposal. Shamir's associates also alleged that Peres had failed to achieve tangible diplomatic results in Washington.

Before leaving for Alexandria, Peres discussed his agenda with Shamir in "general terms," the sources said, but did not mention his proposal for autonomy in Gaza.

Reacting to the reports from Cairo that Mubarak had turned down an invitation to visit Israel after the rotation to confer with Shamir, the sources said: "Shamir will know how to establish a relationship with Egypt based on real interests and not on ideas which cannot be implemented."

The Likud sources were satisfied with Defence Minister Rabin's virtual dismissal of the international conference proposal. Rabin said yesterday, on his return from the U.S., that the chance of an international peace conference on the Middle East virtually non-existent.[passage omitted on Rabin statement]

Labour Party sources maintained last night that Rabin had not said anything contrary to what Peres has said, but otherwise declined to comment.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Islamic Call Society

LD171427 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1255 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Third Conference of the Islamic Call Society in Tripoli 17 September — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, I wish to express my gratitude to you. And your Libyan brothers, men and women, express their gratitude at your visit to your country, the Great Jamahiriyah, from all over the world, at this time when the Muslim society in this land is facing a 10th crusade under the leadership of the United States. This Islamic presence from all over the Islamic world constitutes a universal Islamic support for the jihad of the Libyan men and women against the oppressive U.S.-Israeli aggression supported by the agents of America and Israel in Egypt and in other neighboring countries, where the banners of Islam were brought down and the banners of Zionism and the crusades were raised as is the case now in Egypt where these banners flutter after the departure of 'Abd al-Nasir. The enemies of Islam, headed by the rancorous rabid maniac, the President of the United States and his masters in occupied Palestine, the Zionists and his lackeys in Egypt and the other countries that have fallen before this 10th crusades are trying their best to isolate the Great Jamahiriyah from the rest of the Islamic nation and the world peoples to contain and bring down this bastion and then advance to tread on all that is sacred to the Muslims and to live in the lands of Islam as they please.

But the greatness of the Jamahiriyah increases at every confrontation. Our motto is taken from the Koran which says: Men said to them: a great army is gathering against you, and it frightens them, but it only increases their faith. [crowd cheers] Whenever they tell us that the United States has mobilized its fleets and has struck an alliance with the Israelis and the Egyptians, the faith of Libyans in martyrdom and in the right to self-defense and the defense of their homeland increases, and they feel that their message is international and Islamic and for liberation, and that they have on their shoulders an international and an historic responsibility, and that on their steadfastness depends the victory of the Islamic-Arab nation and the peoples struggling for freedom.

This gathering today is international evidence of the international support for the Great Jamahiriyah, and of jamahiri Islamic support for the Great Jamahiriyah. A few months ago international conferences were convened here which gathered all religions and all races and all colors from all continents of the world. Everywhere I go I find jamahiri support for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. This shows us that even if there is a president or minister or any official from the Islamic or Arab world or from the Third World who has taken an attitude hostile to the Great Jamahiriyah, he is helpless in doing so or he is a hireling or a lackey, as the case is today with the rulers of Egypt. The rulers of Egypt are hirelings, defeated and helpless, doing what they are ordered to do.

These official stances, even when they are sometimes made in those parts of the world which are against the Jamahiriyah, do not reflect the truth. The truth can only be expressed by the masses. They support the Great Jamahiriyah. These are the masses of Islam. The masses which Islam has called for, the men and women of Islam. This is the dynamic force and sincere force which does not know courtesy or [word indistinct] and does not use diplomatic channels. It does not fear the United States; it only fears God. This force, which is in front of me now, represents the Islamic dynamic forces from all over the world, from all the different political systems, from all races, and from the five continents. This force is the symbol of the people's and Al-Jamahiriyah support; the support of all the people for the Great Jamahiriyah and its cause, which is also the cause of the Arab and Islamic nation, because it is one of the causes of the oppressed peoples.

People everywhere are with us. These people will win approval for their huge march by setting up the world of the masses when governments, armies, and all official bodies disappear to be replaced by the people's congresses and people's committees everywhere. [crowd chants slogan]

Brothers, what I want you to understand in this meeting is that the Islamic world is facing a new invasion like the one we faced in the past, either during the crusades or during the wave of Western colonialism which spread all over the Islamic world. The Islamic world is underdeveloped now because of that colonialism, because Western colonialism is a destructive colonialism; It hates Islam, it aimed at destroying the Islamic world.

It is being said now that Muslims are underdeveloped; It is being said now that Muslims worldwide are underdeveloped, and that Islamic states are underdeveloped because their religion is Islam. This is a wrong conclusion which colonialism wants to include in the international culture. Colonialism tries to link Islam with backwardness, to link Islam with reactionism. In fact, Islam is not backward. Underdevelopment was brought by colonialism which tried to destroy Islamic regions, deliberately subjecting them to ignorance and backwardness in every field so that Islam would be weak. Thus, if a revolution starts in an Islamic center, and if it is a progressive revolution, colonialism fights it as it is now fighting the Libyan revolution, the Iranian revolution, and the Lebanese revolution. Every time a progressive revolution starts in an Islamic region, colonialism fights it because Western colonialism, as I have said, is a crusading colonialism. From a religious point of view, it is hostile to the Islamic world; it tries to destroy the Islamic world and it is aimed at making the Islamic world underdeveloped.

However, what is dangerous in this matter and what did not exist previously to this extent of danger, is the crusader-Zionism alliance against Islam. What we are witnessing from Palestine to the United States is a Zionist-crusader alliance against Islam. Crusadism [al-salibiyah] exploited the Christian religion and Zionism exploited the Jewish religion. They want to impose an alliance on Christianity and Judaism against Islam and to be hostile to it. However, from the religious point of view, there is no hostility between Islam and true Christianity and Judaism because Islam is the last of those messages and includes all those

who believe in God and the oneness of God. But crusadism is a colonialist political and economic movement and Zionism is also a political movement. These crusader and Zionist political movements exploited the Christian and Jewish religions and tried to forge an alliance between Christianity and Judaism. In fact, the alliance is not between Christianity and Judaism but between crusadism and Judaism.

Generally, we are now facing a crusader-Zionist alliance against Islam. However, this is not declared as a crusader-Zionist alliance, but as an alliance against terrorism, communism, those who instigate disturbances and who undermine stability in the regions where they have interests.

Terrorism now means jihad, a war of liberation and struggle for freedom; this is terrorism according to them. When terrorism is mentioned nowadays, it means that there is a group fighting for freedom; a people that wants to become free. The word liberation does not at all exist in the American and Israeli languages. I challenge them before the whole world to utter the words liberation, revolution, liberation war, or popular resistance for freedom themselves, through their media which the world would hear or in their meetings, because these expressions have been replaced by them with terrorism. The Americans and the Israelis are only confronting this kind of resistance. Revolution for freedom, liberation war and popular resistance; these are what are they facing everywhere. Therefore, they cannot mention the words revolution, liberation, or resistance; they only say terrorism.

We must understand this fact and express it and no longer pay any attention to their trashy talk when they try to exonerate themselves from it. They are now waging a rancorous crusade against the lands of the Muslims in a Zionist-crusading alliance. This is a fact that continues to impose itself until this very hour, in the Mediterranean, Palestine, Egypt, the lands occupied by the United States and Western Europe. This is a fact. This is a new crusade.

We must not believe all this talk about Libyan-American problems or Libyan-Egyptian problems. The United States is situated in the Western Hemisphere while Libya is situated in North Africa and they are separated by seas, continents, and oceans. In fact, there are no Libyan-American problems. We have no common borders or conflict over anything, either Libyan or American.

These are only justifications for waging a crusade against the Islamic world. This is because they felt that there serious upsurges and developments in the Islamic world which could transform it into a new world power. The crusaders and the Zionists do not want the Islamic world to have any power and strength. These are established facts which we must talk about in every place and publish them in all our publications and literary works: The United States and the Israelis are at present waging a crusade and the first stronghold standing in their way is Libya. They will not stop at this fortress; if they succeed in destroying it they will continue toward the rest of the Islamic world. This is not the first time the crusading West has waged a rancorous campaign to destroy the Islamic world.

What they call terrorism means nothing more than wars of liberation and revolution. Because we are against terrorism as we know it, and we resist it. We resist terrorism and are against terrorism. It is not in our ethics as Muslims to be terrorists. [crowd shouts chants and poems] we, as Muslims our religion does not permit us to punish the innocent, block roads, harm innocent people, or detain them and violate their freedom. As Muslims we do not attack civilian aircraft, opponents, civilians, and the innocent. Banditry is not not a Muslim's behavior; this is terrorism which we must resist. As for struggle for the liberation of Palestine, Egypt, Grenada, the peoples of Central and Latin America, South Africa, and Namibia; the struggle of oppressed Muslim groups throught the world — this is a sacred struggle and we support it. This is opposed by America and the Israelis; they oppose this struggle because it liberates peoples from their control; liberates regions from their influence. Consequently, they describe it as terrorism to deceive public opinion and find a pretext for striking against strugglers for freedom. These are established facts. the most dangerous thing in this subject is the fact that the U.S. State Department now belongs to Zionism. It appears there is an agreement or a conspiracy, even against the U.S. people itself, that the U.S. State Department should belong to Zionism and be led by a Jew. This tradition began with the so-called Kissinger. [words indistinct] This so-called Kissinger he used to be a crusader ... [Al-Qadhdhafi corrects himself] he used to a Zionist; his religion was Judaism and therefore he became a Zionist. Now the current U.S. Secretary of State the so-called Shultz is also a Jew, a Jew and a Zionist; i.e. his religion is Judaism and therefore he is a Zionist.

It is feared that the tradition is going to continue, that the U.S. State Department always will belong to Jews and Zionists. This means that U.S. foreign policy will always be in the service of Zionism. Zionism is being erected in the heart of the Islamic world; it has been waging war against it and has been trying to destroy it and, thereby, this means that the United States is going to be a direct party against or a direct opponent of the Arab and Islamic world. This is because U.S. foreign policy is being controlled by Zionists and therefore they will put the policy of this superpower in the service of Zionism. Zionism is a direct opponent to the Arab and Islamic nations and, consequently, we are going to find the United States is in the heart of the Arab and Islamic homeland as a result of Zionism and the Jews' control of the U.S. State Department.

This is a very dangerous issue and light must be shed on it. When we leave Tripoli and go back to where we are from, we must propagate this matter, condemn it, wage war against it, and warn U.S. public opinion about the seriousness of this new tradition in U.S. policy, as this makes the United States an opponent of the Arab and Islamic nation for the sake of Zionism. This makes, thus, the United States itself Zionism and Zionism itself is the United States; therefore, if this is achieved we must treat the Americans as Israelis. A Muslim should not, in the same way he does not likes to visit the occupied territories, shake hands with Zionists and deal with them. It is supposed that no Islamic

country should exchange and benefits or diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

In this case, what applies to the Zionist entity must apply to the United States; we do not visit the United States, do not shake hands with Americans, do not deal with them, and do not recognize them in view of their being a filth on the one hand and an enemy on the other because there is an amalgamation between Zionism and crusadism [salibiyah] and between Israelis and the United States, so much so that the U.S. State Department has become a Jewish ministry, a Zionist ministry. Indeed, the U.S. State Department — that is the current U.S. foreign ministers — played a prominent role in pushing the United States into attacking Libya, because he wants to fight on behalf of the Israelis. You are aware that during that period there was a big argument between Israelis and Americans on who should carry out the attack on Libya. However, the Israelis retreated and imposed on the United States to carry out the attack on Libya on their behalf. Indeed, Israelis were able, due to the U.S. secretary of state — who belongs to them — to involve the United States in this attack on behalf of the Israelis. We must bring this up and put it to the U.S. public opinion.

It has become clear recently, even in the White House, that the U.S. State Department had put forward a collection of false documents, which Zionists are proficient at. Zionist Jews are masters of forgery, lying, deception, and cheating. The Koran makes this clear; the Torah and the Bible — they all make possess these base manners. God was angry with them and punished them many times, and is still angry with them [and will remain angry]until the the judgement day for their bad behavior, which is full of cheating, lying, forgery, deception, and hatred for other worshipers of God. This is now epitomized in the U.S. State Department's attitude and behavior because it is headed by a Zionist Jew. He presented a collection of false documents full of lies. The falsehood of these documents now has become clear to the world and to U.S. public opinion.

Shultz implicated the United States in various situations in accordance with these false reports. After that the Americans realized that they are the victims of Zionist and Jewish reports and information which were defined by the U.S. State Department. The State Department is still pursuing this style while it is headed by a Zionist Jew and the Arab Islamic world is still a victim of this institution which is headed by this Zionist Jew. The fact that the U.S. State Department is Jewish and Zionist means that a merger has taken place between Zionism and the crusade. Their Foreign policy has become one single policy. It is American in construction, but it is headed by a Jew and a Zionist. Therefore, a merger has taken place between Zionism and the crusade.

This new situation which they have reached because of their developed policies is the one which is imposed on Muslims so that they will raise the flag of jihad. We did not choose this situation and we do not want to declare new religious wars in the world. We are aiming at peace and world unity, progress and cooperation. But it is the United States who does not want world peace nor stability. They want sovereignty for themselves only, for their religions, their beliefs, and their states. They want to control other religions and staets. This contravenes the rights of other countries and religions to live on earth in honor and pride and to combat injustice.

Arising from this we Muslims are forced to declare the jihad again, and we might implicate the world in a religious war in which there will be Zionists and crusaders on one side and Muslims with all those who ally themselves with the Muslims on the other side. We should get ready from now on to accept this new phase. Let jihad begin against Americans everywhere, against Zionists everywhere because it is they who wanted it. [crowd shouts: jihad, jihad]

Therefore we must be prepared to accept delegations of Muslim volunteers from all over the world in Libya to defend this Islamic stronghold which is the principal target. You should invite all the Muslims that you have dealings with wall over the world and all those who listen to you, and call in your mosques, your papers, and in the streets, conferences and even in your family and ordinary meetings for volunteers to defend the Jamahiriyah, which is the first stronghold of Islam and which is being threatened by the crusades and by Zionism. We do not want these volunteers to invade anyone or to carry them across the sea or the ocean. All we want is to destroy the joint crusading Zionist aggression if it should take place against our country, and prevent them from occupying the land of Islam.

They are making preparations and they are mobilizing the Christian world at present. They are equipping the bases of the rapid deployment forces and the bases of the fleets and are transporting arms and ammunition to advanced positions close to the Islamic countries in the East. Therefore, it is the duty of Muslims throughout the world to prepare themselves to defend the Great Jamahiriyah and to prevent its fall, for its fall would be a catastrophe affecting the Islamic religion, the Muslims, and Islamic culture and heritage as well as all the peoples in the Islamic world that are fighting for the sake of freedom. World peace would greatly suffer and so would the international balance if the Jamahiriyah were to fall in the face of the crusading Zionist campaign. So, in order that it will not fall, Muslims throughout the world should prepare themselves and be ready to come, if necessary, to the Islamic territory of Libya to perform their duty of jihad; it is an incumbent duty on every Muslim to perform the jihad in Libya.

Consequently, as well as making it a concerted and fruitful action, as you leave here, you must as soon form people's congresses in all parts of the world. The huge number of Muslims...[Al-Qadhdhafi interrupted by chants: The Jamahiriyah is an Islamic country; Down down with USA] will not be taken for granted if they are organized. We have no other venue save the eople's congresses because they are the practical implementation of the Koran's verse, which says: Their affairs being consultation between them. There is no other possibility for the Muslims to counsel between themselves save through a people's congress. If there are no people's congresses there will be no possibility for any counselling [shurah]. Counselling with each other compels Muslims to form people's congresses; of course; not only one people's congress where a group would counsel with each other and the rest of Muslims have no right to express their opinion. All Muslims must be mobilized through people's congresses in order to achieve consultation. People's congresses must

be formed throughout all parts of the Islamic world, as God has ordered: Their affairs being the consultation between them. [Koranic verse]

The Islamic people's congresses will be then the starting point for the call for the jihad, the call for volunteering, and the call for confrontation with the crusading-Zionist campaign in corners of the world. Jihad might be performed wherever you are: There are U.S. and Zionist interests everywhere and, therefore, we may fight it in those parts and without having to come to Libya. The matter might, however, be that thousands would have to come to Libya. Consequently from this we must end all sectarian differences between Muslims, because these sects, religious creeds, and factions have come after the death of the Prophet — May God bless him — and after the Koran descended in full. Anything that came after the death of the Prophet should not enter into religion; it may enter into politics, or history, or civilian law, or independent judgement, or in the science of religious law. But religion is the Koran and the Prophet Muhammad. The Prophet has no deputy. After the Prophet's death, we do not recognize anyone who claims that he is a prophet or the Muslims' caretaker, or the Prophet's deputy. Likewise, the Koran has no supplements. We do not recognize any supplements written in the name of anyone. We recognize the Koran only. There are no tribes, no religious tendencies, no parties no [word indistinct]. There are holy verses in the Koran which call for unity against religious sects: Do not be like those who have become divided after having received the Koran [Koranic verse]. This means that Jews and Christians have become divided and disunited; they set up religious sects as you know, the Orthodox, Catholics, Protestants, and other religious groups of Jews — their number is too big to count. The Jews are also divided into sects. God does not want these diseases to be spread in Islam. Anyone who becomes a party member joins a religious sect, or becomes divided, or sets up a tribe is harboring the Jews and the Christians; he contradicts God's word.

Do not be like those nonbelievers who divided their religion, they have become disunited by forming several parties. [Koranic verse] It is clear that this warns against being religiously divided into groups. This is the group of so and so and this the group of so and so. This heresy. This is Ali's group [Muslim caliph], this is Mu'awwiyah group, this is Muhammad's group: This is heresy and the Koran forbids it. There is one Prophet, one Koran, one God. You do not belong to those who have divided their religion and formed several religious groups. [Koranic verse] This means that the Prophet exculpates himself, God exonerates him, from those who divided their religion and have become members of various religious tendencies: This is Shi'ites, these are Sunnis, this is Thubaynai, this one is Hanbali, this one is Wahhabi, this one is Chadli, etc. They all contradict Islam. There should be an Islamic awakening and an Islamic cultural revolution that will put an end to all these heresies which have come from the Israelis and the crusaders. They have become a worm that is devouring Islam's bone and Islam's body.

A Muslim does not belong to any denomination, sect or group. Whoever says: I follow a denomination [madhhab], sect or group, is outside Islam and must be treated as one who is outside Islam. The Koran says so. Even those who want to blaspheme are free to do so, but we cannot say that a non-believer is a Muslim. Those who want to belong to a group or a sect, or who wants to create a denomination is free to do so, but we dissociate ourselves from him and he will not considered as belonging to Islam.

We need the unity of an Islamic nation without denominations, because these denominations disunite it; they are the creations of the Israelis, the Christians, and the orientalists who entered Islam in order to bring sectarianism and groups to it. At the advent of Islam, Jews and Christians deliberately adopted Islam in order to transmit their ills to Islam, and they succeeded in this and we came to have sects, groups, and denominations. Now we must wake up to this historical sabotage which took place in Islam and dissociate ourselves from it. We must not teach future generations of Muslim children anything about these denominations; we must consider them innovations and a departure from the right path. What is said is [word indistinct], innovation, and straying from the right path and the one to whom they belong is in the fire of hell. This is a fact in religion; if you make an innovation in religion it is straying from the right path. He who says that every new thing is a novelty and every novelty is straying from the right path belongs inhell. How can you create something in religion? Would you create another Koran, another holy book, another denomination, or another divine precept [faridah]? This is why all those who advocate atonement and deviation [al takfir wa al-hijrah], misleading [tadhlil] and call [al-da'wah] and so on, are innovators because they add to Islam things that do not belong to it. An Islamic group calling itself Al-Tabligh [the propagation of Islam] or something like this, fasts for 45 days. This is an innovation; God did not say fast for 45 days; he said 1 month — the month of Ramadan. Therefore, we must get rid of these innovations because we need to get rid of them now, because we need the unity of Muslims in order to confront the 10th [as heard] crusader-Zionist war.

Consequently, we must begin instigating all these newly-formed Islamic societies, secret and public, which came out with new names and new slogans. We must direct them all toward the exercise of violence, if they so wish, against the crusaders and the Zionists.

I do not believe that a Muslim who fights Muslims in Syria would not go to fight the Zionists in the Golan and consider their action to be one of jihad. All the time we hear of those who call themselves the Muslim Brotherhood and who harm Islam blowing up a factory in Syria, a public market, a public bus, the student sons of the people, a Syrian Army camp; they call that jihad when they do not detonate one bomb in the occupied Golan, or Palestine, or Jerusalem. These, then, are not Muslims. The Muslim Brotherhood are in fact Muslim traitors. They are no more than Zionists with crusading tools, agents, spies, mercenaries and saboteurs imposed on Islam, to make the people reject Islam. Indeed, as result of the actions committed by the so-called Muslim Brotherhood on the Islamic world, a rejection of the Islam and an apostasy from Islam began to spread here.

In the African countries which I visited last week, there is disgust, abhorance and hatred for Islam because they have seenwhat was being applied in Sudan in the last days of the Numayri regime. He told them that this is the rule of the Muslim Brotherhood. Indeed, the Muslim Brotherhood ruled alongside Numayri in his last days: — the poor had their arms and legs amputated and the weak, the women and the children, were imprisoned in the stables

of Sudan. All the Muslim communities and Muslim peoples in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, the areas adjoining Sudan, Chad were naturally filled with fear and panic lest the Muslim Brotherhood come to power in these regions. The enemies of Islam benefitted from this state of affairs and said: This is how Islam is, whereas in fact this is not the way Islam is. The Muslim Brotherhood are not Muslims. Indeed, they are the enemies of Islam.

They are being supported by the United States to sabotage Islam. There is no difference between a Zionist, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, and an American. We must contain this brotherhood and destroy it before it destroys Islam. As to the other societies such as al-takfir wa al-Hijrah [atonement and deviation], al-da'wah [the call], and the jihad — all these names you have heard of, must direct themselves to waging jihad against the crusaders and their 10th crusade and against Zionism. They must die in Jerusalem, become martyred in Jerusalem, and not have themselves killed in Aleppo and Damascus or kill their brothers.

There is yet another filthy society which calls itself Hizb al-Tahrir al-Islami [The Islamic Liberation Party] which has nothing to do with either Islam or liberation. It was founded by an agent of the British and Israeli intelligence when Palestine was occupied. The British and Israeli intelligence chose someone, I think he is called Al-Nabahani or such name, in the Middle East and taught him in the joint British-Israeli intelligence institution. He was asked to polarize the Muslims who want to liberate Palestine. This is because after 1948 the call of jihad for the liberation of Palestine spread and Muslims everywhere volunteered and marched on Palestine and began the jihad. If that call and that confrontation had continued, the Zionist state would have never been established; it would have been nipped in the bud.

Unfortunately, the British and Israeli intelligence succeeded in forming an organization which was called the Islamic Liberation Party. They said everyone who wants to liberate Palestine should join this party. People rushed to join it, believing that this was a true call.

When the mujahidin and all those who want liberation joined this party, the party members were gradually taught and trained that a jihad is not permitted until a caliph appears and is ordained and until the whole Islamic world unites under the rule of one single caliph who will declare the jihad. The English [as heard] and the Zionists realize that it is impossible that a state uniting the Islamic world will be set up in the future — at least in the near centuries — and that there will be one single caliph who will declare the jihad. Unless the Islamic world unites, after so many hundreds of years, and unless there is one single caliph, and unless this caliph declares the jihad, Zionism will swallow the Islamic world and become a strong empire allied with the crusading U.S. empire; no one will be able to shake it.

In fact, since the setting up of the Islamic Liberation Party, the call for jihad stopped; the search focused on finding a caliph until the era of the masses — which does not believe in any caliph, or sultan, or king, or president — came. The masses discuss their affairs among themselves: their affairs are consultation between them. [Koranic verse]. In the people's congresses and people's committees, Muslim masses are self-governing and there is no need for a caliph. This caliph might be Numayri, who would chop our arms and feet without justification [chants: Allah akbar]

Even the king of Morocco, who embraces Peres and swims with him at the sea, sullies the ocean, the sea, and the beach where the mujahidin used to be positioned. All Morocco used to be a place for Islamic mujahidin, this is why it was called Rabat. They swim in this sea, which was colored by the blood of martyrs who fought against the crusade and Zionism, even this one calls himself the leader of the believers; constitutionally speaking he is the leader of the believers. How can a leader of the believers embrace the Jews and Christians and ally himself with them against the Muslims [chants: Allah akbar] he is united with the Jews and has abrogated the union with his Muslim Libyan brothers. He embraced Peres and rejects Libya's hand, with which he was allied. Is this Islam? Is this the leader of the believers? Of course not; there is no doubt about that, absolutely not. This Islamic Liberation Party calls for the existence of a caliph, of a leader; the caliph or the leader might be like Hassan II or like Al-Sadat — Al-Sadat himself used to be called the president believer — or he might be like Numayri. We are not waiting for a caliph like these specimen. We do not need them. We need ourselves and our awareness. Every Muslim is responsible over his religion and holy book. Let our affairs be consultation among us within people's congresses and people's committees [slogan chanted]

In order that such preparations and this great historic Islamic action can be financed, and in order that the jihad and the confrontation can become a reality, and the preparedness become practical, we should establish a fund or a bank for all Muslims. I know that there are Islamic government funds and banks, but these have been used in the service of governments — such as the government of Numayri, which was hostile to Islam and which misrepresented Islam; it was given loans which it used to persecute the people and for the police apparatus which were hostile to the innocent and ordinary people. I am not talking about official Islamic government banks, but about a fund or a bank for all Muslims, for the ordinary sons of Muslims. Such a fund or bank would collect alms and donations and charities; each Muslim, family, or individual who wants to give alms for what he owns can place such alms in this fund; if he wants to give charity then he can place it in this fund; if he wants to donate anything then he can place this in this fund. By this means we can collect funds from all Muslims and invest them and with such funds we can finance the jihad movement and the defense of the homeland of Islam which has now become threatened by the 10th crusade, led by the United States and the new Zionist-crusading alliance.

Praise be to God, the result of our struggle and tireless action for the sake of Islam and the Muslims has led to an improvement of the situation of Muslims in a number of countries of the world. N w the president of the Philippines sits with the strugglers of Moro and negotiates with them — this is a great victory, and we should continue to support this situation in order to remove the oppression and persecution to which Muslims were being sub-

jected in the south of the Philippines, and to ensure their full rights over their land. [cheers and shouts].

This proves that there was no discrimination against or persecution of the Muslims, no discrimination between a Muslim and non-Muslim, in Tanzania which was accused at one time of persecuting the Muslims who constitute 60 percent of the population. At present, the president of the Tanzanian Republic is a Muslim, Brother Ali Hasan. This proves that there is no religious persecution in Tanzania and that just as the president could be a Christian, he could also be a Muslim. This is a very pleasant situation which we praise and feel happy about it.

In the recent past, there were massacres of the Muslims of Uganda at the hands of some rancourous fanatic people such as Milton Obote. But the popular revolution in Uganda has triumphed as a result of its alliance with the people of the Jamahiriyah. We and the Ugandan rebels staged a joint struggle, and the regime in Uganda now is almost a jamahiri. We have the honor to welcome among us here now Hajj Mousa, the vice president of Uganda. [applause and chants] He and I have performed the sunset prayers in a mosque in Uganda. I have seen the masses of Muslims in Uganda rejoicing and happy, unlike in the past when they were gloomy, sad, and frightened. This is a great victory for the Muslims, thanks to the triumph of the jamahiri theory and the popular revolution. There is now an improvement in the condition of Muslims throughout the world because of the Great Jamahiriyah's stand behind the Muslims and because of the formation of the World Islamic Call Society and its support for Muslims everywhere. Even in China, I have found [as heard] mosques equipped with carpets provided by the World Islamic Call Society. Chinese students are studying religion at the expense of the Islamic Call Society. [applause and chants]

Finally we hope that this third conference of the international Islamic Call Society will issue something about the Gulf War. The Gulf War cannot be stopped; we have made efforts to halt this war, and have not succeeded. This is because it has gone beyond the possibility of a return to normal relations, I regret to say. We are not talking about who started it, or who will pay the price. The intentions which are hostile to the peoples of the region — the intentions which are behind this war and which fed this war — are well-known. But what we can do is to address an appeal in the name of Muslims — in the name of this huge international gathering — for an end to the war of the cities. The war is alien to Muslim behavior. The Iranian and Iraqi sides are both Muslims, and Islam does not permit either side to go beyond these limits — the killing of children and women and striking at houses and destroying them over the heads of their dwellers at dawn or at night. This is abominable and harms Islam and the traditions of Islam. Even when we fight, we should fight according to the orders of Islam and the sublime principle of Islam. The Koran points out how prisoners of war should be treated, and how war should be fought and against whom you should be ruthless; the Koran does not permit the striking at houses and the killing of children and women and innocent people.

Regrettably, this was has given a bad impression about Islam to the world. This is because people all over the world are saying Look at the Muslims, they are fighting each other; look at their behavior and ethics; Look how they do not abide by anything. What is the difference between the United States and this war, since the United States strikes at the homes of the innocent and kills children and those who are asleep — as it did in Tripoli and Banghazi. And the same thing is being done by the Iraqis and the Iranians — they strike at each other's houses and kill each other's children. This is a cowardly war. Muslims are not a cowards. The Americans are cowards and strike from a distance with weapons which are distantly located and kill [remainder of sentence indistinct because of cheers and shouts]

There is no difference between this and what the Israelis are doing in southern Lebanon and Palestine. [crowd cheers and applauds] The ethics of the Zionists [Al-Qadhdhafi is interrupted by someone from the floor]

[Unidentified speaker] Last week, British TV showed pictures of the Iraq-Iran war. According to British TV approximately 500,000 Iranians and 350,000 Iraqis have been killed. As you said, the picture misrepresents Islam in the West. How can Christians be converted to Islam while we ourselves are fighting each other? [applause]

[Al-Qadhdhafi continues] The fact is that the war of the cities is a cowardly war and alien to the ethics of Muslims. This Islamic international gathering should embarrass the two sides involved in the conflict and make every effort to stop the war so that we will not hear the world talking again about our bad behavior and ethics, which ultimately harm Islam. I wish you success; the struggle continues until victory!

Jallud Attends Session

LD161231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1220 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Sep (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today attended the morning session of the Third Conference of the Islamic Call Society, which began its work in Tripoli yesterday morning.

SUDAN

Sudan Airways Resumes Flights to Juba 16 Sep

JN171730 Khartoum SUNA in English
1710 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 17 (SUNA) — The national carrier Sudan Airways has resumed flights to southern Sudan last night, Khartoum Airport official was quoted as saying here today.

The source told the daily *Al-Siyasah* today that a Sudan Airways airliner left here for Nairobi via Juba, capital of southern Sudan on Tuesday. Juba Airport had been closed since Aug 16 when the rebels of SPLA shot down a Fokker airliner killing the total of sixty people aboard.

Yesterday a conflicting report by a source in Khartoum Airport said the authorities in the airport received no notification from both Juba Malakal airports indicating that they were ready to receive aircrafts. The director of the Civil Aviation Department

announced the reopening of the two airports as from last Monday.

Equatoria Governor Denies Region Aids Ugandan Rebels

JN161821 Khartoum SUNA in English
1735 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Juba, Sudan, Sept. 16, (SUNA) — The Military Governor of Equatoria Region, Gen. Peter Crylio, has denied allegations by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda that Sudan is supporting rebel forces in northern Uganda.

The Sudanese official pointed out that Sudan has never hosted the rebel troops of former President Tito Okello and that no military camps were to be found inside the Sudanese territories.

He asserted that the Ugandan refugees in the Sudan have no activity hostile to the government of President Yoweri Museveni. He further reaffirmed the keenness of Sudan to maintain and continue its eternal relations with Uganda. [passage omitted]

Minister Cites Unnamed 'Elements' in Darfur Violence

JN161058 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 16 (SUNA) — Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn yesterday said that certain elements which he did not name were behind the riots in Nyala, western Sudan.

There are several elements who don't consider Sudan's interests nor its prevailing conditions and who are trying to exploit the sentiments and conditions of the citizens, But security authorities are closely monitoring all suspicious movements, the minister said, but did not elaborate.

It is worth noting that two people were killed and 47 were injured last Saturday in Nyala town of Darfur region of western Sudan following students demonstrations protesting against hard life conditions.

The rioters burnt the house of the commissioner and several other houses in addition to twelve shops and stores which were also looted and fire was set on several vehicles.

On the other hand, the interior minister said that the [word indistinct] tribe on the Sudan borders with Chad, attempted to attack a Sudanese armed force in revenge for its combing the region in search of smugglers and looters.

He affirmed that the western region is now in full control and all measures have been adopted to ensure that no such incidents will be repeated.

Citizens' Statement Issued

EA171719 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan in the SPLA have issued the following statement on the recent popular uprising in Nyala, inthe Darfur area of Western Sudan.

We, the citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan in the SPLM-SPLA, hereby express our profound solidarity with the popular mass uprising in Nyala and call upon the people of Darfur and Kurdufan to stand in solidarity with this historic and heroic action by our youth in confronting the oppressive gangs with stones and sticks. In this connection we assure the youth that the SPLA is ready and has the ability to substitute their stones and sticks with military training and guns so that they can more effectively confront them.

We condemn in the strongest terms the statement of the minister of interior, Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, in which he alleged that the people of Darfur do not have the interest of the Sudan at heart. Such racist statements are unfortunate and cannot bring peace and stability to our beloved Sudan. If the people of Darfur, Kurdufan, southern and eastern Sudan do not have the interest of Sudan at heart, then perhaps Khartoum's minister for interior should tell us who the Sudanese are and what the Sudan is.

We hereby assure Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi that, because of people like them, we will continue to have more and more Nyalas until the new and real Sudan is born. Finally, we the citizens of Darfur and Kurdufan ask the SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command to declare the freedom fighters of Nyala, who gave up their lives during the uprising, as SPLA-SPLM martyrs.

Long live the SPLM-SPLA, and victory to the Sudanese people.

Signed: SPLA Officers, NCO's and men from Darfur and Kurdufan.

AFP: Security Police Arrest 28 Malakal Civilians

HK180508 Hong Kong AFP in English
0422 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 18 (Afp) — Twenty-eight civilians — including senior government officials, teachers, accountants and clerks — have been arrested by security police in the Upper Nile provincial capital of Malakal and are being held there by the Army, a member of parliament from the town told reporters here Wednesday.

The MP, Mpanglo Guang Deng, demanded the immediate release or trial of the prisoners. The acting military governor of Upper Nile, Col Simon Manang, dismissed the arrests as rumour.

Meanwhile, the World Food program (WFP) said Wednesday that the first planeload of relief supplies to the famine-stricken south would fly to Malakal next Monday after a month-long gap.

The flight would mark the start of an airlift of more than 1,000 tonnes of food and medical supplies. A spokesman said the WFP was now satisfied with government guarantees about flying to the town in the wake of last month's shooting down by rebels of a

civilian airliner, killing 60 people, near Malakal and the subsequent suspension of all civilian and relief aid flights to the south.

But due to the high cost of airlifting material, the WFP would revert to overland and river transport when security was better on the ground, he said.

A civil aviation source said both Juba and Malakal Airports were now secure for a radius of 15 miles (24 kms). [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Saharan Statement Says 30 Moroccans Killed

LD170930 Algiers APS in Arabic
0850 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The liberated territories, 17 Sep (APS) — A statement issued yesterday, Tuesday, by the Saharan Information Ministry said that 30 Moroccan soldiers were killed and a number of soldiers injured during the attack launched by Saharan fighters last Monday on two bases and an observation center of the royal forces south of (?Qliba Elfoua) in the Guelta Zemmour area.

On the other hand the statement added that the Saharan People's Liberation Army destroyed two heavy machine guns, a 75-mm gun, a 120-mm mortar, and two ammunition dumps. The statement said that the Moroccan Army sent an ambulance unit to the two bases which came under attack, but the Saharan fighters forced the unit to retreat.

The statement also said that on 3 September, four Moroccan soldiers were killed following a similar attack by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on two positions and an observation center of the Moroccan occupation forces.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Delivers National Day Address

EA121856 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0604 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Speech by PMAC Chairman Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam on the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution in Addis Ababa's Revolution Square — live]

[Excerpts] Dear workers, peasants, scholars, members of the Armed Forces, all the working people of revolutionary Ethiopia, and honored guests:

The annual celebrations of an historic event are important in themselves. Nevertheless, the ups and downs and the positive and the negative developments to date must be touched upon. On a historic occasion, special consideration is not only given to the past but also to the hopes for the future.

Today we celebrate the 12th anniversary of the day on which we laid the foundations for the consolidation of our revolution's victory. We recall our arduous struggle and the consolidation of our victories by the masses, in addition to focusing our sights on the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE]. So, it is with great joy that I say congratulations to all the true sons of mother Ethiopia: We have reached the historic year of a civilian and democratic government for which we have struggled since the beginning of our revolution.

The nature of the preparations made to construct a direct civilian administration on a strong legal basis recently were detailed at the forums of the Draft Constitution Commission and our Party's Central Committee. I do not think it is necessary to elaborate on the preparations made for the constitution because every citizen has participated in it either directly or through representatives. Public discussions on the draft constitution have developed it further.

In addition, the discussions have helped us to gain more of an understanding of the law, the constitution, the history of our country and people, our current objective situation, and the aims of our revolution. They have not only served as testimony to the growth of our political culture, but also have provided a stimulus for additional steps to be taken. Everyone has voiced his own opinion in accordance with his own situation during the democratic and candid discussions that took place on the draft constitution. Everyone has commented on it according to his class, profession, belief, sex, etc.

In general, our people have shouldered their responsibility to study and develop the constitution in a great spirit of patriotic and historical duty. Although from time to time, some citizens may want some articles to be formulated in accordance with their own individual perspectives or tastes, and want the constitution to lay down everything without omitting a single detail, it basically has been prepared after taking into due consideration the characteristics that a civilian constitution should have and the realities of our country.

In addition, the constitution represents the interests of the Ethiopian people and the rights and obligations of each citizen, equally and impartially. It has been developed and completed with the amendments put forward at public discussions. Our party's Central Committee has resolved that the final draft of the constitution be approved by referendum.

In view of this, the people's historic decision on the constitution under which the PDRE will be established and administered is being awaited with great eagerness. This is the first time that the entire people will discuss and take a stand through their individual voices on an important national issue.

Dear working people of Ethiopia, the initial reason and basic aim of the efforts we are making in all sectors is our sincere desire to bring about economic and social justice in our society. The current condition of our economy was set out in detail during the recent fifth regular session of our party's Central Committee. The economic effects of the severe drought that occurred when we had begun to implement our 10-year perspective plan are clear to every worker who participated in the activities to solve the problem. Since our party consolidated its vanguard role and embarked upon its extremely arduous historic mission at that time, it was possible to withstand the drought by our united efforts. In this respect, we were able to implement successfully the plans for the first 2 years of the 10-year perspective plan, namely 1984-85 and 1985-86. Following the advent of more favorable climatic conditions, we have been able to begin reviving our economy, which had fallen into a critical condition. [passage omitted]

The growth seen last year in the industrial and service sector of the economy of 5.1 and 4.6 percent is encouraging. The situation in the trade and other sectors of the economy is showing an improvement. Market prices in particular have greatly improved by comparison with last year. In general, the current tendency of our economy is toward recovery and growth.

Nevertheless, the tasks facing us to solve our basic economic problems caused by the freaks of nature require more struggle. Primarily, we must increase our efforts to increase our food production in proportion to our population growth. In addition to food, we need to focus on the agricultural sector in order to earn the foreign exchange we need to import much-needed productive tools and to produce enough raw materials for our industries.

We also must strengthen our efforts in the industrial sector in order to deal with the shortage of basic commodities. To solve our economic problems and promote growth, we must lay down and implement plans. In this respect, the activities of the first 2 years of the 10-year perspective plan, that is 1984-85 and 1985-86, have been assessed properly.

Encouraged by our positive results and based on our experience, we have drafted a 3-year plan, that is 1986-87 to 1988-89. Accordingly, the projected annual average growth of our national economy by 6.3 percent is not to be regarded lightly. Agriculture has been given special consideration and will be given special support in all aspects during the period covered by the plan. Correspondingly high results also are expected.

The use of irrigation will be intensified through the joint efforts of peasants and the government. In the settlement sector, our compatriots who have been resettled so far will become fully self-supporting. The process of settling additional people will be systematically strengthened. Implementation of the development program and conservation of natural resources will be initiated during the 3-year period. The strengthening and the intensification of agricultural research has also been given special consideration. [passage omitted]

Even though the main thrust of our economic activities is aimed as far as possible at a radical solution to our problems and the laying down of firm foundations for our lasting development, various issues closely connected with the day to day life of the people also are not forgotten. Efforts to take successive steps to improve the distribution and exchange of commodities will continue. Proper attention will also be given to strengthening and improving public and goods transport during the plan years.

Among the main transport projects to be accomplished will be the completion of the detailed study and plan of the Aseb-Addis Ababa railway line, the completion of the Aseb boat factory and ship maintenance project, the purchase of more aircraft, the construction of more airports, and the completion of the light aircraft factory project. Various plans and budgets are allocated for the expansion of social services while the creation of more job opportunities is also being given proper attention.

Regarding efforts toward solving social problems, construction of urban residential housing and the activities of the urban dwellers associations will be carried out more effectively with government support beginning this year.

Dear compatriots, the struggle we are waging is a struggle to build a new system. It is a struggle to enable our society to rid itself of backwardness and for justice to prevail. It is a struggle to build democratic, political, economic, and social life and culture for the people. In general, because this task we have undertaken to bring about the absolute sovereignty of the working people is a historic one, it demands unreserved efforts, understanding, and time. For this reason it can only be accomplished through the people's united struggle. It can only be achieved through united effort and struggle in all sectors. It is not a result that one can expect from someone else.

Today, the most reliable major resources of our country are people and land. For this reason, it cannot be denied that the basis for our development is the wealth we produce from the proper utilization of our land. This is the main reason why we gave priority and special attention to the agricultural sector of the economy and to the rural areas of our country where 85 per cent of our people live. Included in the extensive activities in our rural plan, special attention was given to the resettlement program, which will enable us to stop being victims of natural problems, and to the villagization program, which will create favorable conditions for the proper utilization of the land and for the use of modern agricultural methods. This was the main reason.

Because the reason for the comments and criticisms from our enemies on this correct effort by the people is clear, we had better leave it to history to record it and continue to take practical steps to rid our country of backwardness by our united efforts. I would like to stress once again that the success of our efforts and the guarantee of our strength will come about by making the working people direct participants and owners of development in our country. As individuals, through their organizations at various levels and through their own government, which is the manifestation of their power, it is the right of the people to build their country and to become beneficiaries of their labor. The main issue for which we stand with determination is rapid economic development. All the development steps we are taking emanate from this basic objective.

Our enemies, however, are giving various meanings to all our activities in this line and are trying to belittle our efforts. They ask us, what is your hurry? According to them, if we decide to fold our arms and wait for aid as they wish, we may be exempted from their criticism. However, the situation in which we have suffered as a result of many years of backwardness, cannot allow us to sit in silence. As we have learned from our experiences so far, there is no doubt that we can build our economic and social development on the basis of the people.

We know very well that the struggle is complex, difficult, and long. As the history of developed peoples clearly shows, basic social development cannot be achieved completely within a short time. It is absolutely essential to think of development in terms other than of consumption by the majority and to understand the long-term development plan in addition to the short-term development program. Lack of such understanding, or lack of giving wide consideration to the continuing construction of the country beyond our daily needs being fulfilled or not, or being unprepared to carry out one's share of responsibility — this is being vulnerable to the enemy's vicious propaganda. It is to be off guard and to be spiritually defeated instead of working and struggling to overcome the problem.

The aim of calling for discipline and sacrifice from each of us today and the need to sacrifice some temporary comforts for lasting social development is not a secret to any of us. It has no reason other than to replace the many years of degradation with pride and to transform our country from being a backward laughing stock into being a source of pride to all its children. Even though our enemies want to make us relax by underestimating our far-sightedness, we must push forward with more strength to fulfill our historic responsibility successfully.

Dear compatriots, as I have tried to point out clearly on various occasions, the people's objectives can only be achieved through the people's efforts. Success will not be achieved through pious hopes, but calls for the creation of suitable conditions. In this line, numerous steps were taken during the years of the revolution and today we have reached the time when the people can lay the foundations for their sovereignty on a firm base and achieve direct control of political power.

The key question for every revolution is the question of the transfer of power to the new revolutionary force.

The PMAC took control as a result of the historical situation at the time and served the people. We are on the eve of it completing its mission and of the people taking direct control.

As was clearly seen during the people's participation in the draft constitution, which is the legal guarantee of direct control by the people, our people's political consciousness and ability approve is encouraging. In this line, when the PDRE is established, the working people will be the source of power and they themselves will directly implement the power.

In order to create the situation whereby the people's political system — which is being established for the first time in the long history of our country — is complete, we face two main tasks:

1. To approve by referendum the draft constitution which has now been completed after passing through various stages;
2. For the people to elect representatives whom they think will prove to be honest leaders and who will struggle on their behalf. The representatives will be those who have proved by their actions that they truly stand for the people and the country in accordance with the approved constitution and take direct control of power.

Following these decisive historic accomplishments, it is expected that the people under their direct power will engage in extensive construction of the PDRE.

As I stated briefly earlier, in the context of the revolutionary and people's tasks that we have accomplished to date, the present time is critical from the point of view of the future success of the people's objectives. It is a time when the momentous issue for which all true workers, peasants, intellectuals, the Army, and the working people of this country in general have labored, bled, and sacrificed is being achieved. Its historic nature and decisiveness is without doubt very significant.

For this reason, unreserved efforts and a practical contribution based on the spirit of true citizenship and responsibility are expected from each of us for successful results. In addition to this, every citizen must carry out the glorious duty the country, people, and revolution have vested in him more than at any other time. Let us struggle with complete diligence, awareness and unity and march forward.

By our struggle, we shall establish the PDRE.

Again we shall win. Thank you.

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Former Minister Berlouis Leaves for London

AB180726 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Victoria, Sep 18 (AFP) — Former Defence and Youth Minister Ogilvy Berlouis, who resigned a week ago amid rumours of a coup plot, left Seychelles Wednesday night, reportedly for London.

Reports said he would be coming back with his wife, who has been in London since the day before President Albert Rene returned from the Harare nonaligned summit on September 10, cutting short an East African tour apparently because of a warning of moves to assassinate or oust him.

Mr Berlouis passed through the VIP lounge at Mahe Airport and was seen off by former Army Majors Rolly Marie and Philip Lucas, who were retired after President Rene took over the former minister's portfolio.

Macdonald Marengo, another major who played a key role in bringing President Rene to power on June 5, 1977 and who is reportedly on leave, was also at the airport.

A third major who was sacked, Raymond Bonte, had already left last week for Kenya, on his way to Europe.

Mr Berlouis was driven to the airport by a chauffeur in military uniform, but witnesses could not confirm if he was the ex-minister's usual driver.

An external relations spokesman said the ex-minister had asked for the "use of the VIP lounge."

Reliable military sources have denied allegations by exiled opposition leaders in London that Mr Berlouis and the retired senior officials were held under any form of arrest, or were being guarded by North Koreans.

"North Koreans are instructors, and have played no role in these affairs," the sources said, but gave no details on what these "affairs" were.

The Seychellois Government has still to explain the event which led to the changes in the top military command.

Other sources said investigations were continuing.

UGANDA

Kampala Not To Get Involved in U.S.-Libya Dispute

EA171103 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The American ambassador to Uganda, Mr Robert Houdek, has paid a courtesy call on President Yoweri Museveni at State House, Entebbe. President Museveni told the ambassador that if peace has to prevail in the world, all countries should learn to respect the sovereignty of one another. He was referring to the relationship between Uganda and Libya, which other states should not have the impression that since America is fighting with Libya, then Uganda as another sovereign state will get involved.

The president gave the example of America which deals with South Africa while many Africans are being killed, adding that most African states have condemned it, yet they are still dealing with Americans. It is therefore important to note that when two countries are at loggerheads, then it should stop other countries from interacting with one another. [sentence as heard] President Museveni blamed the Western information network for assessing African nations wrongly, which led the world into mistakes by providing wrong information. He assured the ambassador that the history of the NRM is mainly based on independent policy, that is why they succeeded in liberating the country.

The president clarified that the relationship with Al-Qadhdhafi is mainly because Libya sympathized with the NRM and they gave a lot of assistance during the struggle. He pointed out that Uganda will not accept any quarrels from third parties and it will not allow her soil to be used to damage any other sovereign state.

Turning to the recent budget, President Museveni explained that Uganda is capable of producing a lot for foreign exchange earnings only if the foreign currency now available is utilized for the importation of essential productive inputs for agriculture, industry, and commerce. He pointed out that the government will use the method of deficit financing for productive purposes, adding that the foreign exchange allocation will only give priorities for such projects geared towards national development.

Ambassador Houdek praised President Museveni and his government for having maintained human rights observance in Uganda and commended the NRM for having maintained discipline among themselves. He appealed to the government to improve on the security in the northern part of the country so that their agencies may carry out their projects that were already established in those areas. The meeting was attended by the American deputy ambassador to Uganda; the Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, Mr David Kibirango; the Minister of Planning and Economic Development, Mr Okuhe; and senior government officials.

Museveni Receives Soviet Delegation, Ambassador
EA171059 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a Soviet delegation who called on him at State House, Entebbe. The president and the delegation held talks on matters of bilateral interest between the two countries.

Present were the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukin, and senior NRA [National Resistance Army] officials.

Museveni Receives Message from Burundi President
EA171344 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from President Bagaza of Burundi. The message was delivered by the visiting Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation, Mr Nkuriyingoma.

The visitor told the president that the people of Burundi are working hard for progress and hoping for greater solidarity in order to keep peace between the two countries.

CAMEROON

Development Protocol Agreements Signed With FRG

AB161516 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Five protocol agreements worth over 2 billion CFA francs were signed today in Yaounde between the Cameroon and West German Governments. The agreements were signed on behalf of Cameroon by Minister of Plan and Territorial Development Sadou Hayatou, while the West German Government was represented by its ambassador to Cameroon. The 2.576 billion CFA francs covering the five accords will be used in financing many development projects in the country.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Mbasogo Receives Moroccan Delegation

AB161224 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Head of State and Government His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, this morning at the Presidency received in audience the Moroccan delegation that arrived in our country last Saturday. During the audience, Mr Abdoui, the head of the Moroccan delegation, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, to President Mbasogo. Mr Abdoui and the head of state then discussed the relations of cooperation existing between Morocco and Equatorial Guinea as well as ways and means to strengthen them and extend them to various sectors such as the training of personnel for the Equato-Guinean administration. The audience was also attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Marcelino Nguema Onguene.

It should be recalled that since the arrival of the Moroccan delegation, it has held important discussions with the officials of various ministries in Malabo. It is expected to return to Rabat tomorrow, Tuesday, 16 September 1986.

GABON

Government May Restrict Entry of French Citizens

AB171006 Paris AFP in French 2147 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Libreville, 16 September (AFP) — The Gabonese Government is to examine the new French measures concerning the entry of foreigners into its territory, it was learned from a Gabonese source in Libreville on Tuesday evening. The same source added that it is possible that similar measures will be applied to French citizens wishing to visit Gabon, in accordance with the agreements on reciprocity signed between the two countries.

It was recalled that the measures adopted by the French Government to combat terrorism include one obliging all foreigners, with the exception of citizens of EEC countries and Switzerland, to obtain an entry visa for a period of 6 months.

The Gabonese source observed that a few months ago, measures restricting the entry of foreigners into Gabon had been adopted and the official justification was the desire to spare the Gabonese from unemployment. It was added that in conformity with the bilateral agreements, France had exercised pressures so that these measures may not be applied to its nationals.

"We understand the measures now taken by the French Government to combat terrorism," a high Gabonese Government official told AFP. "However, we wish France would understand the measures we took to restrict immigration into our country," he added.

Party Ordinary Congress Opens 17 Sep

AB171828 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] opened this morning in Libreville under the chairmanship of the founding secretary general and head of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. It is necessary to note that this congress is taking place at a time characterized by an international economic situation which, despite the steps taken by the Gabonese authorities to check it, does not spare Gabon. Thus the country will have to put up, only goodness knows for how long, with the fall in the price of oil, its main source of foreign exchange, and the fall in the exchange rate of the dollar, the currency with which its export sales are made.

Among the measures taken to reduce the effect of this crisis is the decree issued by President Bongo in February this year for the national budget which was set at 720 billion CFA francs to be reduced by 100 billion CFA francs. The congress, which opened this morning and which in principle is scheduled to end on Friday, will, in accordance with the hopes of President Bongo, try to define the economic policy Gabon can adopt in order to limit the effects of the crisis. National unity will also be discussed at length. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Party Delegation Departs for Gabon 16 Sep

AB171835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Sep (AZAP) — An MPR delegation led by Gembembo Fumu wa Utadi, Central Committee member and secretary general in charge of relations with sister and friendly parties, left Kinshasa on Tuesday [16 Sep] for Libreville, Gabon, where it will represent the MPR at the third ordinary congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party from 17 to 19 September.

The delegation will return to Kinshasa at the end of the week.

BENIN

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit, Comments

AB172235 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The SWAPO leader left Cotonou this afternoon at the end of a 48-hour friendly visit to our country. Sam Nujoma was seen off by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, along with the central authorities of the party and state, as well as a crowd of militants of the revolution.

Before taking leave of the Beninese people, the SWAPO leader answered questions by the press. He first of all made a general assessment and drew conclusions of his visit to Benin. Listen to Sam Nujoma speaking to our colleague, Ephraim Quenum:

[Begin recording] [Sam Nujoma in English fading into French translation] Well, we have had fruitful discussions with Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou. We have briefed him on the progress of the armed struggle inside Namibia, as well as the political and diplomatic developments concerning the decolonization of Namibia. We are therefore leaving your country, the People's Republic of Benin, very satisfied, comforted, and happy with the support that your president gives us, and also with the material and financial assistance that the Beninese people continue to give us. We have been greatly impressed with the achievements made since the coming into power of President Mathieu Kerekou, which is due to his dynamism. [passage omitted]

[Quenum] Mr President, before coming to Cotonou you visited certain African countries. Do you think that dialogue with the racist Pretoria regime being advocated by some African heads of state can bring about a solution to Namibia's liberation and majority black rule in South Africa?

[Nujoma] Dialogue or not, one thing is necessary. Even if we have to resort to dialogue, it will not be with the racist South African regime; it will rather be with Western countries. I do not think we can have dialogue immediately with South Africa. But I think it is necessary in order to achieve a true independence of Namibia. [passage omitted]

GUINEA

France's Guy Penne Arrives in Conakry 6 Sep

AB172055 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand is expected in Guinea 13 November this year. His adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, arrived in Conakry this evening. He was welcomed upon his arrival by the minister of plan and international cooperation, Edouard Benjamin. President Mitterrand's adviser told our reporter, Mathieu Camara, the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Penne recording] The president of the French Republic has sent me here to prepare for the visit he will make to your country soon. In fact, on his way to the France-Africa conference that will take place in Lome, he will first come to your country. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

LIBERIA

Kpoto Denies Threatening Johnson-Sirleaf's Life

AB170858 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, Mr Keikura B. Kpoto, has reacted sharply to an allegation by Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf that she escaped to the United States after her life was threatened by Mr Kpoto. Mrs Sirleaf, an executive member of the Liberia Action Party, LAP, who escaped from Liberia recently, made the allegation in an interview with the BBC monitored in Monrovia today. In his reaction, while speaking to reporters at his Capitol Hill office today, Chairman Kpoto, who is also senator for Lofa County, said he believed Mrs Sirleaf was entitled to her opinion but denied ever threatening her life. He described the move by Mrs Sirleaf as standing thousands of miles away and throwing stones at him. The chairman further said quote: If she feels that I said anything against her, she should come to Liberia and present her case. She should not sit in the United States and propound charges against me. Unquote.

Mrs Sirleaf, who spoke with BBC's (Hilton Fall) during the "Network Africa" program today, was first asked: How did she escape from Liberia?

[Begin reecording] [Sirleaf] That's something I would prefer not to comment on. [words indistinct] that I would prefer to keep. I did not really want to leave Liberia. I was enjoying working with members of the opposition and we thought we were making some progress under very difficult circumstances. But I had to seriously change that view when I was threatened [words indistinct] by the chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia.

[(Fall)] Who is this chairman who threatened you? And why?

[Sirleaf] Oh, the chairman everybody knows is Senator Kpoto, and I suppose he wanted me not to be as much involved in opposition matters, and he wanted to make sure I did not continue to maintain the popular support through my own personal effort [passage indistinct].

[(Fall)] But what did he say?

[Sirleaf] Oh, he said (?horrible) things: If I were to [words indistinct] and if I continued to show (?interest) and if anything happened to me then nobody would be responsible.

[(Fall)] You also said you left because you needed medical treatment. Are you in a condition which in fact is the result of the hard times you had going in and out of prison and perhaps the mental stress you had of being arrested once or twice?

[Sirleaf] Nobody, no matter how strong, can stay 9 months in prison and think he can come out of it without being affected in

some way or the other; and I did try to intensify [words indistinct] but they refused to acknowledge the fact that I needed medical attention. So the response to that need, in addition to the threat, made it imperative that I do something to get out. Let me point out also that [words indistinct] a country with a constitutional and a legal [words indistinct]

[(Fall)] Now, tell me, will you continue campaigning against the government of President Doe in Liberia?

[Sirleaf] He is responsible for the (?chaos) in Liberia and I will continue to do so, everything that is constitutional, that is legal, that is right, we will continue to do until [words indistinct].

[(Fall)] What changes are you and the other opposition leaders in Liberia seeking?

[Sirleaf] We want the participation of the opposition in keeping with the mandate granted to the opposition through the October 1985 elections. The composition of the government today [words indistinct] we are closer to it and I think that the opposition would be capable of [words indistinct] Now I am told, since I left Liberia, that there have been some overtures by the government. I don't know the extent of these overtures. I don't know if they are sincere, but [words indistinct].

[(Fall)] What can you say to your opposition colleagues and those of your admirers in Liberia who might think that you have deserted the ship, as it were?

[Sirleaf] I would only tell Liberia I am coming back. I ask my colleagues to continue to persevere; continue to work with the opposition; I shall continue to do what I can from this side until such time that I return.

[(Fall)] So as they say: The struggle continues?

[Sirleaf] Very much so, with intensity. [end recording]

SENEGAL

Beninese Minister Visits Radio, News Agency

AB172145 Dakar PANA in French 1427 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 Sep (APS-SEN/PANA) — The liberty of the press that "ensures the right to information for all" and the laudable efforts being made to equip the *Senegalese Press Agency* (APS) "impressed" Beninese Minister of Information and Communications Houdou Ali, who visited the agency's premises on Tuesday.

Minister Houdou Ali, who had earlier visited the Senegal Radio and Television Corporation (ORTS) along with Mouhamadou Kane, permanent undersecretary to the minister of communication, was welcomed by the APS director, Amadou Dieng, who, particularly, briefed Minister Houdou Ali on how the agency works, the role of its various structures, and the experience it acquired in processing and broadcasting information since its creation in 1959.

Recalling in this regard the recent celebration of the 27th anniversary of the APS — the oldest among the news agencies in Africa south of the Sahara — Mr Dieng stressed the achievements of the agency, which is currently self-financed up to 52 percent, while the Senegalese state's subventions stand at 48 percent.

The Beninese minister of information and communication, who visited the administrative and technical (telex, teleprinters, transmitting booths, etc) services, said he was impressed by the "technological development that took place within the agency as well as by the cost of the equipment estimated at about 90 million CFA francs.

"One can say that the conditions for the right to information exist" as "the means to enjoy this right" are available, Houdou Ali said in conclusion.

SIERRA LEONE

All People's Congress Condemns 'Economic Saboteurs'

AB171615 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] The leader and secretary general of the All People's Congress, APC, President Joseph Saidu Momoh, this afternoon presided over a meeting of the Central Committee of the party which was held at the (Meyabi) conference hall. The meeting, after an exhaustive discussion, adopted some resolutions about the revolution, the economic recovery program, and condemnation of the activities of some foreign and local businessmen.

"The meeting approved a proposal by President Momoh that active participation in agricultural production should be one of the conditions for the award of party symbols. The committee also (?set forth some) government actions geared towards economic recovery, particularly through the implementation of the IMF programs." The committee expressed strong condemnation of the activities of certain unscrupulous foreign and local business people who engage in the practice of escalating prices indiscriminately on essential food items. "The committee said it viewed with great concern the activities of these economic saboteurs and called on government to deal drastically with those guilty of such practices."

New Prices for Petroleum Products Announced

AB171610 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] New prices for petroleum products were announced from State House today. "They are to take immediate effect. The new price for petrol is now 30 leones; diesel, 25 leones; kerosene, 22 leones; and cooking gas, 150 leones."

The announcement said government has found it necessary to speed up the arrangements leading to the signing of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and recalled that during

earlier negotiations with the Fund, government agreed to (?increase) the prices of petroleum products not later than 16 September. "The announcement emphasized that the object of the understanding was that it would enable Sierra Leone to reach an agreement with the Fund which would give the country access to the Fund's facilities. The statement said the prices in the provinces will be announced shortly and assured all that the new prices for petroleum products will be accompanied by ample supplies of petroleum products throughout the country."

TOGO

Soviet Delegation Arrives on Visit 16 Sep

AB171202 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In order to develop the bonds of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Togo, a Soviet delegation arrived this afternoon in Lome on a working and friendly visit. Kanadji Batchamla, our reporter was present at their arrival.

[Batchamla] The Soviet delegation, which arrived in Lome, is a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. It arrived this afternoon in Lome within the framework of a working and friendly visit to Togo at the invitation of our vanguard party, the RPT. It is a 3-member delegation led by (Mrs Balayane Marine Misakovna), the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic minister for social works and deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

On arrival, the delegation was welcomed this afternoon at the Beninese-Togolese border in Hilakondji, by Yao Junale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the RPT, in the presence of the prefect of Lac District, Jerome Yao Bekpassi, and His Excellency Sergey Shaverdyan. Following the welcome ceremony, the leader of the Soviet delegation (Mrs Balayane Misakovna) told reporters that the aim of her delegation's visit falls within the framework of the developing friendly relations of cooperation between the USSR and Togo.

[Begin (Balayane) recording in Armenian fading into French translation] My delegation is a (?section) of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity which works directly under the control of the Central Committee of our party. We are very happy to be on Togolese soil, and we are deeply touched by your party's hospitality. We came with the aim of developung the existing relations between our two countries and developing existing contacts. We have been following with keen interest the activities of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, in favor of peace and social progress. We are going to take advantage of our stay in your country to speak to you more about our country, and have meetings with other mass organizations in Togo in order to further contribute to the preservation of peace throughout the world. [end recording]

Tomorrow morning, members of the Soviet delegation will hold a working session with a delegation of our party.

Six Financial Aid Agreements Signed With France

AB171620 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Six financing agreements were today signed between Togo and France at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The documents were signed for France by its ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Jean-Marie Chenu, and for Togo by Atsou Koffi Amegah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The six agreements, which represent a financial aid totaling 287.5 million CFA francs, fall within the framework of the excellent relations existing between Togo and France. The sums of money involved in this financial aid will help finance projects in various sectors, particularly education, health, and agriculture, as well as their management. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

RSA Radio Says SWAPO, Cubans Kill Angolan Villagers

HK180228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0158 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 18 (AFP) — South African radio claimed here Wednesday that Namibian nationalist SWAPO guerrillas, helped by Cuban troops, killed at least 40 villagers in southwestern Angola recently.

The state-owned radio quoted the UNITA rebels, who are supported and armed by South Africa and the United States, as saying that at least 40 men, women, and children were bayoneted and mutilated in the village of Katala, in Angola's southwestern Huila Province.

The SWAPO guerrillas are helping Angolan forces in their fight against the rebels. This assistance is seen as Angola's price for allowing SWAPO to launch attacks against the South African-installed government in Namibia from bases in neighboring Angola.

In the tangled southern African political checkerboard, the Angolans are backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union in their fight against the UNITA rebels.

The Angolan forces, supported by 30,000 Cuban troops, are understood to be preparing a major onslaught on UNITA, which holds sway in southern Angola.

Bulgarian Delegation Continues Visit

MB171326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by (Vasil Tsanov), secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the National Assembly, has been in the country since yesterday for talks with Angolan authorities. During its visit the Bulgarian delegation will meet officials of the People's Assembly to discuss issues related to cooperation between [words indistinct] as well as matters linked to the peace and security of the peoples in the world.

The visit's agenda includes an informal meeting with [words indistinct] and a delegation of the People's Assembly led by Lucio Lara, first secretary of the supreme organ of state power in Angola. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation is also scheduled to meet People's Assembly coordinators of the commissions of planning, finance, banking, and international cooperation, industry, energy, and petroleum, respectively, Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, and Maria Mambo Cafe. The Bulgarian official will also meet Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, coordinator of the commission of political and constitutional affairs, and Venanciao de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

BOTSWANA

Vice President Comments on Relations With China

MB170650 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, told visiting Chinese journalists in Gaborone yesterday that relations between China and Botswana were cordial and important. Mr Mmusi, who was speaking at a press breifing, said diplomatic ties without trade links were nothing. He further told the journalists that when the Chinese deputy prime minister comes to Botswana for the country's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations due on 30 September, there will be more talks about Botswana-China trade links.

The vice president said he appreciated the help China gave to Botswana in the training of manpower and construction of railways. He said Botswana aimed at maintaining every project it starts instead of operating [words indistinct] development where projects suddenly stop because of lack of money. He disclosed that the country does not intend changing its economic policies, but could rather put emphasis on job creating projects for more Batswana by focusing on agriculture. Mr Mmusi also appealed to foreign business companies to invest in Botswana, particularly on export-oriented business ventures because of the limited market in Botswana due to a small population.

LESOTHO

Government Appeals Court Decision on Chief Jonathan

MB171711 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Government of Lesotho is appealing against the decision of the high court on the case in which the former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, succeeded in persuading the court to nullify a restriction order served on him. Chief Jonathan is, however, bound by a subsequent restriction order which also affects Chief Peete Peete, Chief Lekhooana Jonathan, Mr Desmond Sixishe, Mr Vincent Makhele, Mr 'Ranthomen Matete, and Mr Francis Matholoane.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviets, Cubans Study Deployment on Malawi Border

AB171106 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ulongue, Mozambique, Sept 17 (AFP) — Mozambican President Samora Machel increased pressure on neighboring Malawi by bringing five Eastern bloc military experts with him to this border area to look for strategic sites to install weapons systems aimed at rebels infiltrating from Malawi, the national news agency AIM reported here Wednesday.

Speaking at this small town in Tete Province, 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Malawian border, Mr Machel presented five military experts, three Soviet officers, and two Cubans to the

crowd saying they would "study where best to place defensive equipment along the Malawian border".

This move follows Mr Machel's warning last week that he will close Mozambique's border with Malawi and place missiles along it, if Malawi President Hastings Kamuzu Banda does not stop the use of his territory by the rebels of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Machel charged that Malawian authorities had turned their country into a base for the South African military.

"Some leaders of the Malawian Government, in particular those in charge of security," were responsible for the "destabilization of Mozambique" he said.

They were trying to "divide Mozambique" by permitting the MNR to have bases in Malawi, he said, from which they launch sabotage attacks into Mozambique.

He also charged that South Africans and "mercenaries of various nationalities" are based in Malawi to aid the MNR.

"I think that Malawian ministers, soldiers, policemen, and security officers have been bought by the South Africans and by other countries which I don't want to name right now, though we have evidence of this," said Mr Machel.

Mr Machel said he had come to Tete Province to "organize the defence of our country and prepare for our victory. We have to guarantee our independence and freedom that cost us so much blood."

These are the strongest statements to date by Mr Machel against the Malawian Government, indicating an intensified campaign on the part of his government and its allied Frontlines States, to bring Malawi into line with their anti-apartheid position.

Malawi is the only black African country to have full diplomatic relations with South Africa as well as close trade ties, while the six Frontline States — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — have a staunch anti-apartheid stand including calls for international sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

Further on Machel Comments

MB170930 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Yesterday, in Ulongue, headquarters of Angonia District, President Samora Machel said that the Malawi Government, by allowing its country to serve as an agent of destabilization, is preventing cooperation between Mozambique and other countries. Speaking at a rally in Ulongue in Tete Province, the Mozambican head of state said that those responsible for the involvement of Malawi in the destabilization of our country are only a few officials of the Malawian Government, including its security.

Speaking of the losses caused to the national economy by bandit activity, President Samora Machel said that there were Bulgarian experts working in Angonia on the construction of an irrigation project in the local agricultural and industrial complex. Once completed, the project could employ 50,000 workers but today it is paralyzed due to mounting activities by the armed bandits who operate from Malawi.

On the occasion, the Angonia administrator said that serious problems are being felt in other sectors, namely education and health, as a result of the destruction of schools and hospitals the harassment and assassination of teachers and health personnel. [passage omitted]

MNR Claims 578 Casualties This Month

AU171904 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 17 (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) Wednesday said they killed 578 Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers in attacks earlier this month and pledged to prevent the critical Beira corridor linking the two countries from functioning.

The rebel group, in a statement released here by its European representative, Jorge Correia, said it killed 519 Mozambican and 59 Zimbabwean soldiers in attacks staged between September 10 and 15 in Maputo, Inhambane, Gaza and Sofala Provinces. It said it lost 13 of its own men in the clashes.

The rebel statement said the rebels "will not allow the Beira corridor to function" and "will not authorize foreign investments in the region."

It referred to operations staged around the capital, an attack on a barracks in southern Inhambane Province, raids on trains in central Gaza and Sofala. Rebel forces, it said, had downed an MI-25 helicopter in the fighting, it said.

The Maputo government charges that the MNR receives support from South Africa despite a 1984 non-aggression pact under which Pretoria pledged to halt all aid to the insurgents. It has also accused Malawi of allowing the rebels to use its territory, threatened to close the countries' common border and install missiles along it unless the alleged aid is stopped.

Zimbabwe maintains several thousand troops in Mozambique to protect against recurrent attacks on the critical Beira pipeline and rail corridor, which provides Harare with an outlet to the sea. Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has pledged to provide whatever assistance is necessary to keep the link open.

Three 'Bandit' Camps Said Destroyed in Gorongosa

MB171140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Three armed bandit camps were destroyed by the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM in Gorongosa District of Sofala Province between May and August this year. Today's edition of *Diario De Mozambique* newspaper says that during the same

period the Mozambique Armed Forces dismantled five enemy forward posts in various regions of Gorongosa District. FPLM also shot dead 30 armed bandits and captured assorted war materiel during the operations.

'Bandits' Storm Cattle Corrals; Four Killed

MB171805 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A total of four armed bandits were killed by FPLM forces in the area of (Combumuni), Chicualacuala District, Gaza Province, recently. A source in the motorized bridge stationed in that area told our Gaza correspondent that these four criminals belonged to a bandit group which has stolen 58 cattle, later recovered by the FPLM. One other bandit group which tried to attack three cattle corrals last week was thwarted by FPLM forces' prompt intervention. In their haste, the bandits left behind a light weapon and a rifle magazine.

NAMIBIA

Schools Will Open to All Races in 1987

MB171717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek Sept 17 SAPA — All schools in SWA/Namibia will be completely open from 1987 and race and colour will no longer play a role in the admission of pupils to any school, the minister of national education, Mr A. N. (Andrew) Matjila said in Windhoek today. Addressing a press conference in the Tintin Palast Mr Matjila said the decision to open schools was a "unanimous cabinet decision" and would be applicable to all schools, including schools in which education is provided by a representative authority. Asked whether he expected objections to this decision, especially from the National Party of SWA which is against open schools, Mr Matjila said he had "constant talks" with the NP and he did not expect the decision would lead to any court action.

Mr Matjila said the cabinet had in fact taken a decision which finally gave effect to a recommendation in the "report of the Education Committee, 1985," which the cabinet accepted in principle in March 1986, on the admission of pupils to all schools in the country regardless of race and colour. "As recommended in the report of the education committee, the parent of a pupil will have the right to send his child to the school of his choice, within the restrictions of, inter alia, education related cultural aspects such as school preparedness, medium of instruction and the specific curriculum followed. While the latter will among others be taken into consideration for admission, race and colour will as from 1987 not be a factor in any school. It will also not be possible to reduce culture to race and colour on these grounds to refuse a child admission to a school. The Department of Governmental Affairs will bring the latest decision of the cabinet to the attention of alll representaive authorities as soon as possible so as to ensure that arrangements are made, decisions taken and relevant legislation be amended before the end of the calender year so that all schools will be open to all pupils from the beginning of 1987," Mr Matjila said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bomb in Durban Damages Three Cars

MB171809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — A bomb, believed to have been planted in or underneath a parked car behind the Elangeni Hotel, Durban, exploded this evening causing severe damage to three cars in the vicinity. Mr Leon Mellet, director of internal media for the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, said initial reports indicated no one was injured and police were investigating in the region of the blast.

Youth Killed When 'Home-Made Device' Explodes

MB180900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — A 16-year-old youth was killed by a powerful explosion at his home in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, early today.

Walter Ledwaba, of 33 Serote Street, a form three pupil at the Hofmeyr High School, was certified dead on arrival at the Kalafong Hospital.

The Bureau for Information confirmed the explosion and said it had been caused by a home-made device.

The bureau added that a second person had been injured. Police are investigating.

Information Bureau Releases 18 Sep Unrest Report

MB180956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 18, SAPA — Herewith the unrest situation report as supplied by the Bureau for Information for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today.

"The number of incidents countrywide remained low and consisted mainly of stone-throwing.

A bomb, in all likelihood a limpet mine, exploded in front of an orphanage (Star Seaside Fund Home) at 19H15 in Durban last night. No-one was injured. Four private vehicles were, however, damaged.

"In a private home at 33 Serotse Street, Atteridgeville, youths Walter and Julian Hedwapa were injured when an apparently home-made device exploded. The one youth, Walter, later died of his injuries.

"The burned corpses of two black men over the age of 18 were discovered in KwaNdebele. The victim in one incident was Mr Fanie Skosana, 30, of Vlaklaagte 2. Four persons have been arrested in connection with this incident. In the other incident at

Walkraal, the victim has not yet been identified and no arrests have been made."

Death Toll Mounts to 177 in Mine Disaster

MB171604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Rescue workers at the Kinross gold mine near Evanda in the eastern Transvaal are searching nonstop for 5 missing mine workers and 235 others injured. The disaster was apparently caused by a gas cylinder which exploded after a welding mishap. The 169 mine workers killed in the accident included 45 Sothos, 29 Xhosas, 21 Shangaans, 20 Pondos, 15 Malawians, 14 Tswanas, 8 Zulus, 8 Swazis, 6 Transkein citizens, 1 Pedi, and 1 citizen of Venda. The nationality of three of the survivors is not yet known. [as heard]

Commentary Emphasizes Mining Safety Record

MB180530 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The tragic death of underground workers at Kinross gold mine in what appears to have been a freak accident was one of the worst disasters in South African mining history. It shook the country — national leaders have reacted with concern and sympathy for the relatives — and questions are being asked about the circumstances. They will be answered in the high-level inquiry, held automatically after any accidents, that is being instituted. Meanwhile it is worth noting that the very intensity of the reaction has been indirectly a tribute to the local mining industry, reflecting how rarely such incidents occur in South Africa.

In fact the record of progress in safety standards in South African mining in general is the envy of most other countries. In the international safety rating scheme, according to a survey of a couple of years ago, this country had the most mines in the world at the highest rating of five stars. Its mines and work regulations are more detailed and wider in scope than those recommended by the International Labor Organization. The mines collectively spend hundreds of millions of rands a year on safety, and the bulk of the research budget of the Chamber of Mines is devoted to making mines safer and healthier.

This is reflected not least in the gold mining industry, which in South Africa operated in conditions where potential hazards are especially acute. After several years of improving safety figures the gold mines last year achieved new record low fatality and injury rates. The trend continued during the first half of this year, with the fatality rate declining to 0.88 for every 1,000 workers. Such safety figures are all the more striking in gold mining which in this country is characterized by the extreme depth at which it is conducted — the accident at Kinross took place on a level more than 1,000 meters below the surface. Among the coal mines associated with the Chamber of Mines, the fatality rate in the first half of the year was 0.3 per 1,000, nearly 25 percent lower than in the United States where surface collieries — inherently safer — predominate.

However creditable such achievements are, the mining sector can never afford to rest on its laurels. The tragedy of Kinross is a somber reminder that, for an inevitably dangerous activity, the struggle to keep cutting down on the risks is a continuous, never-ending one.

NP Defeats HNP in Klip River By-Election

MB180444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2307 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Durban, Sept 17, SAPA — The National Party [NP] won the Klip River by-election tonight and kept the seat with an overwhelming majority over the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP]

The NP's Mr Jacko Maree polled 5863 votes to the 2830 of the HNP's Mr Chris Wolmarans giving the NP a majority of 3033.

This was more than 1000 votes more than the majority which the NP hoped to win by.

In the 1981 general election the NP won by 3929.

A jubilant Mr Maree said: "When we began we hoped to get 1000, 2000 would have been very good, and 3000 is fantastic."

"We give notice to the state president that we are behind him.

"We also give notice to all those on the far right and the far left that we will exterminate them politically."

Mr Maree also said the result was a reversal of the HNP's victory in Sasolberg.

Mr Wolmarans said the HNP had reduced the NP's majority by 1000 and doubled the vote they polled in 1981.

"Good luck Jacko, keep your leftist road, it is good for the right.

"The fight begins tomorrow," Mr Wolmarans said.

Botha Says Victory Sign of Unity

MB180448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0057 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight congratulated the National Party candidate, Mr Jacko Maree, on his win in the Klip River by-election.

A spokesman for the office of the state president said: "The state president has just heard of the result of the by-election in Klip River and he welcomes it.

"The state president said: It is a sign that South Africa is uniting," the spokesman said.

The state president congratulates the candidate with the result and congratulates Minister Stoffel Botha (the minister of internal affairs) with the organisation."

Mr Maree beat his rival, Mr Chris Wolmarans, (Herstigte Nasionale Party) by a majority of 3033 votes.

Minister De Klerk Refused Entry to Japan
MB181035 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] South Africa's minister of education has been refused entry to Japan. F.W. de Klerk was due to make an unofficial visit to Japan next month, but Japanese officials say they will not let him into the country as a protest against apartheid.

Meanwhile Japan's foreign minister has announced a ban on iron and steel imports from South Africa, but will not put an embargo on coal. Foreign ministry officials in Tokyo also say a further four sanction measures will soon be announced, but gave no further details. The new measures are expected to follow those decided upon by the EEC this week.

Last week, Foreign Minister Pik Botha paid an unofficial visit to Tokyo where he held meetings with Japanese officials.

Coca-Cola To Pull Out in Opposition to Apartheid
MB180707 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Coca-Cola is pulling out of South Africa, but the world's largest selling soft drink will still be available in the country. Coke spokesmen said the company has been disinvesting in South Africa since 1976 and the decision to pull out completely is a statement of opposition to apartheid. The company employs 460 people in South Africa in marketing and advertising and has a 30 percent stake in Amalgamated Beverage Industries which will also be sold. Coke products will still be manufactured by independent companies.

According to a Washington-based research agency which monitors American companies in South Africa 19 other U.S. firms say they will pull out of the country this year, including the General Electric Corporation. Thirty-nine American firms withdrew last year.

Johannesburg Bishop Released From Detention
MB171508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 17 SAPA — The Anglican bishop suffragan of Johannesburg West, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, was released from detention in Potchefstroom around lunch time today, Archbishop Desmond Tutu told SAPA this afternoon. Archbishop Tutu — in a statement relayed to SAPA Johannesburg — expressed delight at Bishop Ndwandwe's release but protested against the fact that he was detained on the eve of the June 12 declaration of the state of emergency, an Anglican church spokesman said. "We now call on the authorities to release all other detainees and lift the state of emergency so that the deteriorating situation in the country can be defused," Archbishop Tutu's statement said. Anglican church spokesmen said Bishop Ndwandwe was this afternoon at his home in Jourberton near Klerksdorp.

Atteridgeville Funeral Restrictions Issued
MB171609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — "Customary" restrictions were placed today on funerals in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, of people killed in security action, according to an order issued by the northen Transvaal divisional police commissioner, Brig Eduard Oosthuizen. It could not be established what prompted the issuing of the orders. The restrictions entail a ban on:

— funerals held on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays;
— funerals being held without written permission by Brig Oosthuizen;
— speakers other than ordained ministers;
— walking from the service to the cemetery;
— flags, banners, placards, posters and pamphlets;
— public address systems;
— more than 200 people attending a ceremony; and
— funerals lasting more than three hours.

'Terrorists' Arrested in Nelspruit Land Mine Case
MB171333 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1318 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — Two alleged ANC terrorists have been arrested, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said in a statement released by the Directorate of Police in Pretoria today. The alleged terrorists were arrested in connection with the landmine explosion on August 17 this year in the Karino District of Nelspruit. Mrs M.C. Roos was seriously injured in the explosion and died on August 20. The arrests were the result of a roadblock during which the South African Defence Force found several demolition charges, limpet mines and other ingredients with which a time or car bomb could be made, in a vehicle in which the two alleged terrorists and two other suspects were travelling. Those arrested had presumably also been involved with the limpet and landmine blasts on August 17 at Kingstonvale, Nelspruit, in which five people died.

The South African Police also arrested a further five suspected ANC terrorists and found a large quantity of terrorist weapons including a landmine, AK rifles and handgrenades. Two of these alleged terrorists are being held in connection with the limpet mine explosion at Checkers in Silverton on July 4 in which 20 people were injured. One of those arrested was allegedly involved in the incident in which a front-end loader was damaged on July 21 this year at Soshanguve by a landmine, the statement said.

Louis Nel Takes Helicopter Tour of Khayelitsha
MB171354 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 17, SAPA — Ultimately about 350,000 people would be living in Khayelitsha, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel said today. Mr Nel was speaking to members of the press after he had been taken on a helicopter tour of Khayelitsha and Crossroads. He said that he had come to meet the mayor of Khayelitsha, Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, Mr Rowland Njoli and to acquaint himself with the development of the area.

About 5000 houses have already been built and 9000 serviced sites were being prepared. It was expected that an additional 5000 sites would be available next year and the private sector would be invited to help build houses.

Asked how many people will eventually be accommodated in Khayelitsha, Mr Nel said that ultimately there would be about 350,000 residents, and stressed that any people who came to Khayelitsha would do so voluntarily. "It is clear to me that the community here has been given a new opportunity for community life in Khayelitsha," he said. "The quality of life is of paramount importance in this development." Already 13 primary schools and one high school had been completed. "But this is not the end of the story — development must go ahead."

Mr Nel said he hoped that the world would take notice that the government was trying to deal as effectively as possible with the process of urbanisation. "We are the only country in Africa which is tackling this issue." Khayelitsha was an example of orderly urbanisation.

Asked why there had been resistance by many people in Crossroads to moving to Khayelitsha, Mr Nel replied that he didn't believe there was widespread resistance. "People have been intimidated not to come here but 126,000 have come here voluntarily and there is a waiting list." Transport to Cape Town was subsidised by the government and a subsidised railway was due for completion next year. The government had spent about R140-million on Khayelitsha excluding the costs of schools and the railway. Ultimately the government would spend about R200-million in Khayelitsha.

Members of the press were given a helicopter tour of Khayelitsha, Crossroads and the emergency tent-town which contains 1500 tents. Mr Nel was greeted by a choir at the recently completed Luhlaza high school.

Heunis Announces Four More Free Trade Areas
MB171310 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1247 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 17 SAPA — Another four "free trading" areas — three at East London and one at Nigel — are to be proclaimed tomorrow (Sept 19). This will bring to eight the number of trading areas opened to all races since June 20 this year. The other five are at Port Shepstone, Volksrust, Vryburg, Malmesbury and Kimberley.

In a statement today, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in terms of the proclamations members of all race groups could freely own and occupy buildings, land or premises in the free trade areas provided the premises were used for trading, commercial, professional religious or educational purposes. "All possible steps are being taken to proclaim free trading areas with as little delay as possible," Mr Heunis said.

Crisis Committee Asks For Control of Soweto Schools
MB171313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 17 Sept 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 17 SAPA — The Johannesburg branch of the National Education Union of South Africa [NEUSA] today called upon the Department of Education and Training [DET] to hand over the administration of high schools in Soweto to the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee] and the Parent Teacher Student Associations. In a statement handed to SAPA today the NEUSA said Monday's closure of 13 schools — affecting at least 8000 Soweto students — was "a clear indication that the DET is recklessly mismanaging the futures of an entire generation of adolescents." "The DET is largely responsible for the crisis in education and therefore has no role to play in solving it — except, of course, to disband," the statement said.

Professionals' Emigration Up Sharply Through July
MB171451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1445 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 17 SAPA — The number of professionals who left South Africa during the first seven months of this year is approaching the figure for the whole of last year, Central Statistical Service figures released in Pretoria today show. Some 1422 professional and technical workers left the country up to the end of July this year, compared to 1659 for the whole of 1985. This contributed to South Africa suffering a net loss of 4138 residents due to migration during the first seven months of this year, compared to gaining 5954 during the same period last year. The net loss in July alone was 596 people, when 1294 people emigrated and 698 immigrated, compared with 1193 emigrants and 894 immigrants in July 1985.

Foreign visitors to the country slumped to 349,027 for the first half of this year from 417,128 the same period last year.

Countries favoured by emigrants in July were the United Kingdom, which drew 450 emigrants, and Australia, which absorbed 402. No other country drew emigrants in triple-digit numbers, although the US came close with 93 and Canada with 83.

Poll Reveals White Support for Reform Pace
MB171801 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 17, SAPA — Fifty-two per cent of urban whites agree with the pace of the government's reform policy compared with 22 per cent who want the abolition of

apartheid and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, according to a recent Omnichek Poll. The poll was conducted amongst 1309 urban dwellers — 500 men and 809 women aged 18 and older — mostly on the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, where 60 per cent of the respondents live. It was found respondents in this complex "proved to be most conservative in their views."

On recent reforms (including their abolition of influx control, the introduction of non-racial identity documents, black citizenship and non-racial appointments to help run the provinces), only 32 per cent gave "whole-hearted" approval and 30 per cent gave "reluctant approval" while 20 per cent answered "don't know."

The poll showed that halting all political reform and taking the consequences of a "siege" economy was a viewpoint endorsed by only four per cent of English-speaking and 12 per cent of Afrikaans-speaking urban whites.

Thirty-two per cent of English-speakers preferred the elimination of apartheid, and the repeal of discriminatory legislation against 11 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers who favoured the option.

Fifty-six per cent of Afrikaans respondents said they were happy with the government's present policy and pace of reform compared with 47 per cent of the English-speaking community.

Only 40 per cent of whites said they were "optimistic" regarding change in South Africa, 17 per cent said they "disapprove" and 16 per cent said they "don't know."

Looking at the changing political situation, 42 per cent of English-speakers said they were "optimistic", compared with 38 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers.

Twenty-five per cent (English) said they were "confused" compared with 27 per cent of Afrikaans-speakers; 17 per cent (English) said they were "apprehensive" (20 per cent Afrikaans).

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Attempt To Disrupt Trade Interests

"President Samora Machel of Mozambique, President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe are trying to twist the arm of President Hastings Banda of Malawi," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 16 September. "They want him to channel his foreign exports via Mozambican ports, this being seen as an attempt to force Malawi out of South Africa's orbit and into that of the Frontline States." *The Citizen* is uncertain whether the "bullying tactics" will work but knows that "the snivelling Kaunda, the Marxist Mugabe and the ambivalent Machel (taking our economic assistance while knocking us as hard as he can) are out to muck-up South Africa's trade and regional interests. Hopefully, we will do something about them if and when the time comes to do so," says the editorial.

SOWETAN On Government 'Mismanagement'

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 16 September says that the Bureau for Information's view that "the unrest has settled down and that the state of emergency has been a brilliant success" is "rather ambitious." *Sowetan* says: "We do not enjoy keeping our heads in the sand as seems to be the habit of this Government and its departments." It points out that the situation in the townships is far from stable and says "it is a question of general mismanagement which has become chronic and needs surgical treatment to stop." "People who should have at least some inkling — in almost all affairs affecting black people — do not tell those whites above them the whole truth. There are many examples of this type of maladministration at all levels. The white community which, in accordance with this illusion, is also given wrong information about blacks, is totally surprised when certain things take place. Short of getting rid of various officials and overturning the thinking in running the country, our problems will never be solved."

'Focus' on Black Education

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe imagines that he has been appointed minister of education and training and discusses the problems of black education. Firstly he says that heads " 'will have to roll' " for the " 'unmitigated blunder' " of closing schools in the eastern Cape and on the Reef. Secondly, Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer would be replaced by John Samuels, presently director of the South African Council for Higher Education (SACHED). Mabe believes that Samuels has his " 'finger on the pulse about the needs of black education' " and his vision of education is " 'broad and encompasses life even outside of the classroom.' " Thirdly, Director General Jaap Strydom will be given an early retirement as he " 'shows a serious lack of diplomacy' " in his dealings with black teachers and principals. Fourth, Mabe will visit a few prisons and police stations to have a word with pupils in detention since he believes that his predecessor may have " 'missed out by ignoring the views of pupils'." Finally, Mabe will send " 'invitations to education, student, teachers, cultural, labour, church and community organisations to send representatives to a meeting' " where he wants everybody to " 'take off their gloves and tell it as it is about black education."

Sanctions Will Delay Reform

"The bitter truth is that the average white South African's interest in reform will wane in direct proportion to the severity of sanctions," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 September. *The Star* believes that "South Africa's immediate survival will depend on finding ways to circumvent sanctions and it is natural that this task will be given priority." However, "only a continued strong commitment to change will restore South Africa's standing in the world community and thus to economic viability again. The country's leaders may have lost the reform momentum, but the nation must resist the temptations to abandon its goal."

STAR on Bureau for Information

A page 10 editorial in *The Star* says: "Enough of propaganda. What the Bureau for Information must provide is credible information. If it fails in that, it is wasting taxpayers' money, contributing nothing to public understanding of State matters, and

raising doubts as to its usefulness." The editorial refers to the publication by the Bureau for Information of President Botha's Durban party political speech and says that the publication amounts to a misuse of the Bureau's position to "benefit the ruling party." The Bureau "would do well to devote more of its time to improving its credibility than to honing the egos of the ruling partisan party," says the paper.

Education Should be Based on Individual

The same page features an address by Leepile Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association (TUATA), at its 80th annual conference. Taunyane says that black teachers are "caught between the authorities who appear prepared to take almost any measure to restore stability" and the black youth who "believe almost any means should be employed to win their liberation." He points out that the Department of Education and Training uses teachers as "symbols of their efforts to exert authority." "What will it take for our department to realise that 'authority' is an empty drum 'full of sound and fury but signifying nothing' if it is not backed up by trust and respect?" Taunyane aligns himself with the view of Professor Es'kia Mphahlele of the University of the Witwatersrand who said at a Human Potential Conference that " 'there can be no sound education for all while this country is ethnically or racially fragmented.' " Taunyane says that "if we accept that this is so, then I believe it is incumbent upon us to establish a strategy for a new education system containing the values which will make an undivided South Africa a reality. An imperative for this would be a community-based education system which is centred on the needs of the individual child rather than on the requirements of an ideology or one group's selfish demands."

BUSINESS DAY on National Party

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 16 September says: "The emergence of the Conservative Party has created a magnet for dissident Nationalist rightwingers and has (with no small measures of help from hamhanded international intervention) brought the reform movement to a virtual halt. The dreams of verligte [enlightened] Nationalists have given way to concern about defence and security." The belief that the National Party (NP) is the "best available vehicle for gradual reform" is "patently no longer true; the party is patently an obstacle to reform." *Business Day* says that it "hardly makes sense to put one's trust for the future in a party of such monumental incompetence that it proclaims reform but cannot achieve it, espouses private enterprise but cannot endure it, talks obsessively of security but leads the country into isolation and peril — a party which can neither defend the currency nor even fix a decent agenda for a special session of Parliament. Not since the birth of the party has there been such a lack of direction, such a ridiculous falling about."

BUSINESS DAY on Youth Camps

"Sinister connotations have, not surprisingly, been attached to what little is known about the 'reorientation camps' established to train children who have been detained in terms of the emergency regulations," says a second editorial on the same page. "Officials of the Department of Education and Training argue that they made no public statements about the existence of the camps 'as these centres are so much part of our (ongoing) programme'. That may be. But no more certain way could have been found to raise suspicions that, behind the secrecy, government does have something to hide."

CAPE TIMES on Debt Repayment

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 15 September comments on the steady progress of foreign debt repayment in a page 6 editorial. "That the repayments are necessary at all, however, is a tragedy. Jobs, security, prosperity — and inevitably, political stability — are all dependent on availability of capital. We are now forced to export that capital," says *Cape Times*. "The politicians bear responsibility for this predicament. What they should not forget is the reality of this country — a struggling economy with high unemployment facing sanctions. Instead of celebrating our ability to meet our debts we should be working towards creating an economic, social and political environment capable of inducing a capital inflow."

Tutu To Play Special Role

On the same page John Battersby writes in his "London Dateline" column that Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie envisages a " 'special and symbolic' " role for Archbishop Desmond Tutu in ending apartheid. Battersby says that "initial pointers would suggest that Archbishop Tutu — if the political will exists on the government side — could become the most powerful force for reconciliation the country has seen." He says that Tutu has met with President Botha three times in the past 7 years and these meetings have "opened up vital channels between President Botha and a man uniquely placed to play a catalystic role in bringing black and white leaders to the conference table." While Tutu has "paid a political price" for his contact with President Botha, his credibility to moderate South Africans of all races is "largely intact." Battersby believes that "the abiding value of black leaders such as Archbishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak holding positions of international prominence in global church communities is that they bolster the lifeline to the civilized world and to norms of justice and democracy at the very time when the internal dynamic is nudging South Africa's leaders further down the road of siege and repression. But Archbishop Tutu knows that South Africa — although well on this road — can still come back from the brink."

RAPPORT on Intimidation

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 14 September comments on Coretta King's decision not to meet with President Botha and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu due to pressure, and says that this emphasizes the "dilemma of intimidation in South Africa." The editorial says that black people are "daily subjected to one or other form of intimidation. It affects their lives, their security, their families, their possessions and their work. The pressure is also applied to leaders in the black community." *Rapport* says that "most upsetting is that a mass of black people yield to this pressure. It is accepted that besides the militant radical or the troublemaker, black people are largely passive followers who either participate in mass events, or are spectators in a short-circuit situation or become the victims of intimidation." *Rapport* says that as "equal partners in a new South Africa and as a majority group black people should show their mettle and not bow to intimidation."

Sanctions Will Create Black Markets

Willem de Klerk writes in his "Briefly" column on the same page and says that sanctions will place the country in a quandary. Not only will blacks, and neighboring states suffer, and the economy be affected adversely, but "black marketeers will try to get a foot in the door." De Klerk points out that new markets, contracts, and procedures will have to be found. He also says that the black market "may make stipulations," and "business may be persuaded to speak the language of the black marketeers and authorities may be bribed." De Klerk points out that the success of the black marketeers is connected to South Africa becoming a "closed community," in political, media, economic, and even social terms. In such a situation, the state should practice "openness and honesty"; the press should not cease to ask questions; and pressure groups should continue to function.

VADERLAND on By-Election

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 15 September says that the by-election in Klipriver can be regarded as "a trial run for a general election." If the National Party (NP) retains its majority or even increases it, then it can be assured that "the bark of the right-wing is worse than its bite. President P.W. Botha can then continue with his reform plans without constantly looking over his right shoulder." However, the editorial points out that the NP will not be afraid of losing its majority since it is committed to reform, acts out of conviction and an awareness of the realities, and is prepared to relinquish seats to the right wing. On the question that the NP does not have a mandate in respect of black participation in government, *Die Vaderland* says that perhaps the time has come that the NP asks for one, and the paper believes that it will be obtained.

VADERLAND on Sanctions

A second editorial on the same page comments on the decision by the EEC to impose sanctions and the acceptance of punitive sanctions against South Africa by the U.S. Congress and says: "It is all too obvious that we are not asked for reform and a just political system, but capitulation to hate and prejudice. We must brace ourselves against that and against the unavoidable sanctions. We are not helpless. We can win," says the editorial.

BEELD on Sanctions

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 16 September says that South Africa's trading partners are "evidently all unwilling participants in the sanctions program. That is why they will keep looking for loopholes." "Meanwhile, just the threat of sanctions on many overseas markets for South African goods is having almost the same effect as official sanctions would have. Importers try to seek other suppliers in the fear that they will eventually have to stop trade with South Africa," says the editorial. "While South Africa does not make the rules of the game and finds itself before a set of goalposts which keep shifting, care must be taken against false optimism. In this sort of climate one can only rely on one's own strength. Greater ingenuity and originality is expected from every South African. A new generation of sanctions busters are needed."

ZIMBABWE

Norwegian Premier Promises More Aid to SADCC

MB171204 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Norwegian prime minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, has said linking environmental protection with development is one way of eliminating poverty, deprivation, and political problems. Addressing the 6-day meeting of the world commission on environment and development in Harare today, Mrs Brundtland criticized the view that environmental protection and development are in conflict. [passage omitted] She told the conference of the world commission on environment and development that Norway is preparing a bill on an economic boycott of the Pretoria regime and added that her government is prepared to increase assistance to SADCC countries in the face of reprisals by South Africa. Mrs Brundtland pressed the need for the international community to take positive action against South Africa's policy of racial segregation and destabilization activities against its neighbors.